

500,000 RAIL MEN
WILL CAST BALLOT
ON STRIKE ISSUE

Non-Union Members Are Invited to Cast Vote Following New Wage Decision

DETROIT, May 31.—(By The Associated Press)—Officials of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers today began preparation of strike ballots to be sent within the next few days to the 478,000 members of the organization throughout the country and to the approximately 75,000 non-union men of the crafts who would be affected by a strike.

The brotherhood members, with the non-union men, will be asked to vote on the question of accepting the wage cuts of from 1 to 5 cents an hour recently ordered by the United States Railway Labor Board in Chicago. If a majority of the brotherhood votes in favor of a rejection of the decreases, P. F. Grable, grand president of the brotherhood, is empowered to issue a strike call immediately.

Strike Action Sanctioned
A resolution calling for the strike vote and ordering Mr. Grable to take the strike step in the event it is sanctioned by the membership was passed at a meeting of the brotherhood's executive council, composed of all officers of the union.

All the replies are looked for by the end of June. If a strike is desired by the membership such a call probably will go out during the first week in July, Mr. Grable said.

Mr. Grable expressed the belief that other railroad brotherhoods also would conduct strike referendums within the near future and declared if the others voted to strike the maintenance of way men would join them, in the event the members of his organization favored such action.

Financial Condition Good
The brotherhood's financial condition is the best it ever has been and sufficient funds are available to conduct a strike, Mr. Grable said. He declined to state the amount the brotherhood has in its treasury.

A strike on the part of the brotherhood would, according to Mr. Grable, affect all mechanics, maintenance of way men, including section hands and foremen, trackmen, bridge builders, painters, coal chute men, cinder pit men, and carpenters on all principal roads.

Mr. Grable said he based his belief that other unions might take a strike vote on the attitude shown at the recent meeting in Chicago of representatives of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, at which he said sentiment was favorable for a strike vote in the event of wage reductions.

Mr. Grable in explaining the move of brotherhood officials, declared all believed the wage reductions were "unwarranted and unfair" at this time, asserting that the Labor Board's ruling would reduce wages of the workers on an average of 13.2 per cent, while living costs the country over, he declared, had not declined more than 3 per cent.

Labor Members to Protest
CHICAGO, May 31.—(By The Associated Press)—The reduction of wages for railway shovemen to be announced in a decision by the United States Railroad Labor Board this week will be ordered over the protest of Labor members of the board.

Albert C. Wharton, former head of the shop crafts unions and president of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, and one of the original appointees to the board, was framing a minority decision today. It will be published simultaneously with the majority order which, it is expected in railroad circles, will add at least another \$50,000,000 to the common Labor reduction of that amount announced last Sunday.

Other decisions covering clerks, telegraphers and various other smaller classes of railroad employees will be announced later. The train and engine service men will not come under the present decisions.

Representatives of Public Believe Cut Was Justified

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 31.—Representatives of the public on the United States Railroad Labor Board, who cast the balance for the railroad wage reduction just announced, do not feel that there is in this decision sufficient reason for a strike such as is now threatened by the unions. They believe that the public generally will regard their action as "decent," and justified by wage conditions general in industry.

The reductions have probably hit the maintenance of way employees hardest because common Labor is the first to go down in a depression. But on the other hand it is pointed out at the board, this is the first class of Labor to go up when the balance swings back.

All Should Take Reduction
If the railroad men strike on the ground of wage reductions, it is certain they will widen the gap between organized Labor and the farmer. "The attitude of the farmers," J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said today, "is that reductions should be taken all along the line. We have taken ours a long time ago and industry has had it. I think the farmers generally feel that Labor cannot stand on a pinnacle and that it should accept the cuts as its share."

Russians Evacuating
Bessarabian Frontier

Bucharest, May 31.—THE Russian Soviet Government is withdrawing its troops from the Bessarabian frontier.

At the Geneva Conference, and later in Paris, Mr. Brătianu, Premier of Rumania, pointed to the concentration of Russian forces on the border of Bessarabia, which was taken from Russia under the peace settlement of 1919. Louis Barthou, of France, announced in Paris last week that France guaranteed Bessarabia to Rumania.

COAL MEN ACCEPT
HOOVER PROPOSAL

Secretary to Set Prices Based on Garfield Scale in Use During the War

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 31.—A fair price based on the so-called Garfield scale, which was in effect during the war, with changes to meet changed conditions, will be set by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, he announced today at his conference with several hundred coal-mine operators. He will appoint committees from each of the coal-mine districts to consult with him as to what a fair price would be and to check up operators after the price is fixed, to report violations of the agreement.

Alfred M. Ogilvie, president of the National Coal Association, expressed the desire of the operators to co-operate with Secretary Hoover in preventing a runaway market during the strike.

Proposal Called Practical
"I think I can say enthusiastically that we are ready to pledge our individual support to the plan proposed by Mr. Hoover," he said. "The plan to base the price on the Garfield scale is a practical one. Conditions have changed since that scale was set."

"In every mine district the wage scale has gone up and this will no doubt be taken into consideration in determining a fair scale. We welcome this opportunity to demonstrate that the coal industry can and does recognize its responsibility and public service and that we can work out our own problems in cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce."

The agreement will be between Mr. Hoover and each operator individually, but if any operator fails to keep his agreement, Mr. Hoover said he would have to answer to his own conscience.

Some Reactions Already
The Secretary said he had called the conference at the request of President Harding. He pointed out how prices of coal jumped to from \$10 to \$15 a ton during the last big coal strike and he said that unless something is done in the present strike, the price is liable to advance materially. As a result of his conference a week ago with 30 operators he said the price had receded to \$11 a ton in practically all districts where bidding was keenest.

"There is no law to determine or force a fair price," said the Secretary, "and not a single law on the statute books to prevent profiteering. The law prohibits operators agreeing on a price. A combination in the public interest is as unlawful as one against public interest."

"But in an emergency like this some one has to take the leadership and say what is fair. No one should assume public office unless prepared to assume responsibilities in an emergency, and I am not going to try and escape responsibility and ask you to agree on a price among yourselves."

Personal Agreement
"I propose to consult with you and ask every operator to adhere to the price fixed in the public interest, that is an agreement between each of you and me."

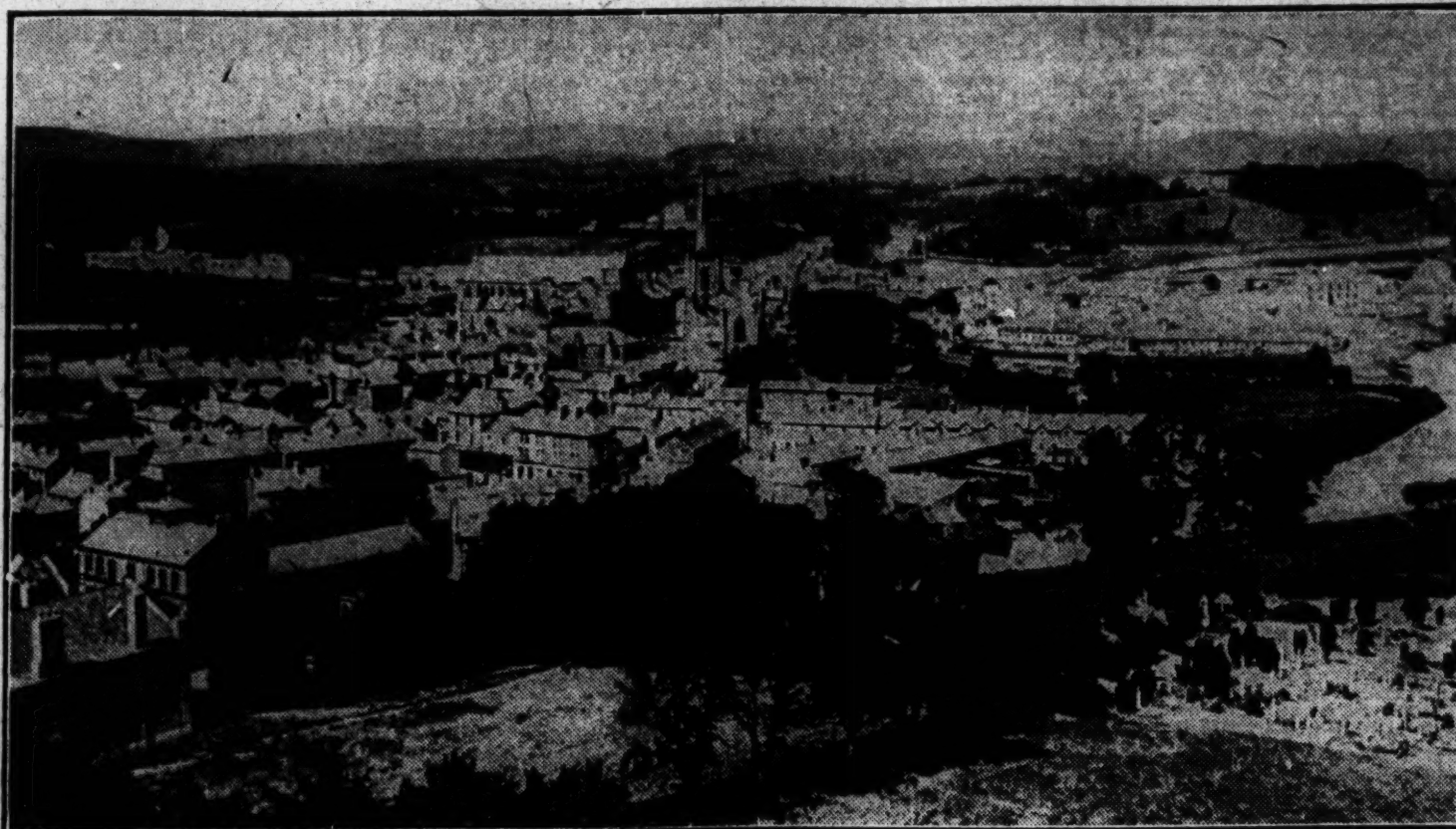
He said the public is interested not in cents, but in dollars; that the operation of the law of supply and demand in this emergency would cost the public many millions of dollars a week unless some restraint was exercised. And he said much of the present situation is due to failure on the part of some larger consumers to follow the advice of the Government and stock up before the strike.

Just what action the Secretary of Commerce would take against operators for violating their agreement, he did not state, but he proposed that the district committees report all violations to him and to act on his advice. Mr. Hoover said the production of bituminous coal is running at the rate of 5,000,000 tons a week, while the nation is consuming from 8,000,000 to 8,500,000 tons, drawing upon the reserve stocks for the deficiency in production. He said production is likely to increase.

Miners' Ranks Holding Fast,
Churches' Survey Reports

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 29.—A result of the survey of the coal mining situation, conducted by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and just made public, reveals that there are 514,000 miners on strike in the United States, 117,000 of whom are non-union men. The miners' ranks are holding fast, the report says, with no signs of weakening their offensive against the mine operators. "Of the non-union miners, probably about 121,000 are at

One of the Principal Border Towns Where Irish Situation Is Most Acute



Underwood & Underwood, New York

Enniskillen, the County Town of Fermanagh, Ireland
From Points Near the Ulster Border Invasions Are Being Made by Republican Forces, Who Are Now Well Within the Six-County Area. Observation Parties Are Constantly Being Sent Out From Enniskillen, Which Has Been the Scene of Much Fighting in Recent Months

GREEK MASSACRES
BY TURKS CONTINUE

Ruthless Policy of Extermination Continues—Evidence of Americans Living in Anatolia

By Special Cable
By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, P.H.D.
TREBIZOND, May 24 (Delayed in Transmission).—Despite repeated blanket denials the Angora Turks are following a deliberate and ruthless policy of extermination of the Greeks. I find that Trebizond is being cleared of the remaining Christian population. Two years ago there were 25,000 Greeks here. Today, between the ages of 30 and 14, the male population numbers six priests and 10 civilians. Not one doctor, not one teacher is left. The Greek hospital and the Greek schools are closed and even private lessons in the homes are forbidden.

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REICHSSTAG REJECTS
NO-CONFIDENCE VOTE

BERLIN, May 31.—(By The Associated Press)—The Reichstag today rejected a vote of no confidence in the Government for ignoring the Reichstag regarding the reparations negotiations. The no-confidence vote was moved by the Nationalist Party, which, with the People's Party and Communists, supported the resolution.

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CLOTURE AND BONUS VOTED,
FORCING CRISIS IN SENATE

Tenseness Heightened by Mr. Madden's Warning Against Delay on Appropriation Bills

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 31.—By a vote of 32 to 1, Republicans of the Senate today went on record as favoring an amendment to the present Senate rules to permit of limited debate—or cloture.

By a vote of 9 to 4 the McCumber bonus measure was ordered reported favorably by the Senate Finance Committee.

By these two actions the Republican members of the Senate, it is freely admitted here, have assumed for themselves a "man's sized job," and brought the legislative situation in the Upper House to a crisis.

It is a fact that the last word has not been said on the question of cloture by the Republican conference, but the indorsement of the policy of amending the Senate rules to assure the passage of the Administration's program, forecasts a "show-down" in the Senate.

The Republican Party, in fact, challenges not only the President on the bonus, but the Democrats in attempting to force cloture upon them. President Harding's attitude regarding the action taken by the Finance Committee in approving the McCumber bonus plan is being watched with keen interest by the country at large.

Bonus Situation Tense

There is little doubt about the results of the bonus fight should it be allowed to come to a vote speedily without interference from the Executive. A majority of the Senate undoubtedly favors it. If the President, on the other hand, chooses to denounce the action of the Finance Committee, it will immediately precipitate a heated discussion between the President and the Senate, always with the possibility of a presidential veto.

The situation in the Senate has reached a crisis which demands all the ingenuity of Republican leaders. It hinges on the success of the cloture movement. If cloture succeeds, the measure will follow as a natural result.

To add to the tenseness of the situation, Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, has warned the steering committees of both houses that resolutions continuing last year's appropriations will not be in order if the pending supply bills fail of passage before June 30, the end of the present fiscal year. This warning has come as a jolt to the leaders.

Real Filibuster Promised

Democratic senators declare that while they have not filibustered against the tariff, there will be no mistaking their tactics should the Republican leaders attempt to force cloture upon them. They warn that a real filibuster awaits any attempt to do that.

The two most important appropriation bills pending are the Army and navy measures, highly important to the Administration and the country. A month's filibuster on cloture would jeopardize their passage before the end of the present fiscal year.

Republican leaders declare they have the votes to command a majority of the Senate in favor of cloture, although the action of today's caucus was not representative of the entire Republican membership. Of those present, however, James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.) of New York was the only one who voted against the policy. They believe that day and night as-

GERMANS DRAW UP
TAXATION SCHEDULE

Dr. Hermes Proceeds With New Program Despite Stubborn Internal Opposition

By Special Cable

BERLIN, May 31.—Joseph Wirth, the German Chancellor, has been reduced to somewhat of a back number by his unsuccessful opposition to a settlement with France. His recent speeches have not received anything like the attention bestowed upon those of Dr. Andreas Hermes, the energetic Finance Minister, who has so completely defeated him in the recent cabinet duel and receives the credit of having brought off a deal with France.

The opposition of Hugo Stinnes and other industrial magnates to the proposed arrangements for an international loan, however, is still acute. The view they hold is that the raising of the value of the mark would insure Germany in foreign trade competition with America and Great Britain. The German Conservatives are also alarmed and have warned the Government to go slow.

Dr. Hermes is undeterred, however, and is now elaborating a schedule of new indirect taxation to raise the additional income required to help balance the budget in accordance with the arrangement with the Allies.

The text of the German reparations reply published here today provokes a sentiment of resignation rather than enthusiasm. In well-informed circles here no illusions are entertained as to the dangers and difficulties which lie ahead and which must be encountered if the reparations problem is to be finally settled.

Even an improvement of the German exchange is not, in well-informed circles, regarded as likely to continue.

Reparations Commission

Is Satisfied With Reply

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 31.—It is confirmed that the Reparations Commission is almost entirely satisfied with the German reply, therefore, all fear of any difficulties today may be dismissed. There is an attempt to have a few changes made in the phraseology before furnishing the reply to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

UNITED STATES SUBSIDY BILL
FINDS LITTLE FAVOR IN BRITAIN

Dislocation of Trade of World Would Follow Passing of Measure, Says Leading Authority

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 31.—British shipping circles are very much exercised over the subsidy bill now before the United States Congress. The Christian Science Monitor representative, however, learns that the adoption of a retaliatory policy, which was recently mooted, would not be acceptable to the majority of shipowners and Sir Norman Hill, secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners Association, recently declared such suggestions were the despair of the shipowner. A leading authority, whose views may be regarded as typical, told the representative of this paper that the immediate result of the subsidy bill becoming law would be a serious dislocation of the trade of the world, followed by its diversion into new channels which is now often shipped from the States.

BRITAIN TO HOLD
DUBLIN IF IRELAND
SETS UP REPUBLIC

Winston Churchill Says Troops Await Eventualities—Irish Agreement Criticized

LONDON, May 31.—(By The Associated Press)—Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the course of the debate following his statement on the Irish situation, reiterated that Great Britain would not tolerate the establishment of a Republic in Ireland. He said the British troops remaining in Dublin were militarily secure and were awaiting eventualities.

"In the event a Republic is set up," added Mr. Churchill, "it is the intention of the British Government to hold Dublin as one of the preliminary and essential steps of military operations."

Consequences Serious

Mr. Churchill in beginning his statement on the Irish situation said this would be only a statement ad interim. No one disputed that the wish of the Irish people was reconciliation which would give Ireland her freedom, her place in the world and the hope of final unity. Up to 10 days ago the leaders of the Provisional Government had appeared to be resolved to proceed steadily forward through a free election, and put down, if necessary by force, all armed persons who tried to prevent them.

The agreement reached between Michael Collins, head of the Provisional Government, and Eamon de Valera, the Republican leader, however, struck directly at the provisions of the Anglo-Irish treaty, Mr. Churchill declared. The consequences of the agreement were very serious, he said, and it seemed probable that the Irish people would not be able to give free expression to their views.

Liberty of Action Reserved

If Mr. De Valera or any of the others who might be ministers in the Irish Government refused to sign the declaration prescribed in the treaty, he continued, the treaty was broken by that fact, and the Imperial Government resumed such liberty of action—whether in regard to the resumption of the powers which had been transferred or the reoccupation of territory—as it might think appropriate and proportionate to the gravity of the breach.

The Imperial Government would not, in any circumstances, agree to deviate from the treaty, either in the strict letter or the honest spirit of the document, Mr. Churchill declared.

"It is almost certain," Mr. Churchill went on, "that the Irish people will not be able to say in an intelligible way whether they accept or reject the treaty offered by Great Britain. A certain number of Labor or independent candidates may doubtless secure election, but it is difficult to see how the Parliament resulting from the election and the Government to be based on that Parliament after the election can have either representative or democratic quality, or authority as it is usually understood."

Treaty Position Defined

"The provision of the agreement that four anti-treaty men will be included in the Government after the election strikes directly at the provisions of the treaty."

The British, in making the treaty, he continued, did not demand that the members of the Parliament should take the oath prescribed by the treaty for the Free State Parliament when it should finally be constituted.

"We were content," said Mr. Churchill, "with the provision inserted in article 17 of the treaty that the members of the Government should in this interim period sign a declaration of adherence to the treaty, which heretofore has been signed willingly by all the members of the Provisional Government."

"If Mr. De Valera and his three anti-treaty men, or whoever the ministers are to be who are to come into the Government after the election, are willing to sign that declaration in a bona fide manner we will have no grounds for complaint, but if they become members of the Government without signing that declaration the treaty is broken by that very fact."

Government Adherent

Mr. Churchill then made his declaration that in the event of the refusal of Mr. De Valera, or others made ministers after the election, to sign the declaration, thus breaking the treaty, the British Government's liberty of action would be resumed in a way appropriate to the gravity of the situation, as the Government would not agree in any circumstances to deviate from the treaty either in the strict letter or the honest spirit.

"I must now, in fairness," continued Mr. Churchill, "set forth the reasons which I understand led or forced the Provisional Government to enter this compact, which is fundamentally opposed to the treaty. They declared the conditions in Southern Ireland were degenerating so rapidly that they had not the power to hold a freely contested election; that sporadic conflicts would have resulted in many parts; that the ballot boxes would have been burned and persons and candidates intimidated or prevented from taking part in the election, and that no coherent expression of the national will would have resulted."

Reflection on Irish People

"If that is true," continued Mr. Churchill, "it is a very terrible reflection upon the Irish people and their capacity to use the democratic institutions to which they have so long and so loudly proclaimed their devotion. It is also a reflection upon the Government, which, while urging us contin-

ously to withdraw our forces in order to make the whole of the Irish people see that we were acting in strict good faith, has not been able in the whole of the six months that has elapsed, with all the resources at their disposal, to organize an efficient and adequate police force capable of maintaining the treaty position.

"The second reason advanced was that the progress of disorder, lawlessness and social degeneration had been so rapid and extensive in the 26 counties since the departure of the British troops and the disbanding of the Royal Irish Constabulary that the Provisional Government could not possibly guarantee the ordinary securities of life and property if these securities were challenged by an active and violent Republican minority.

Bandits Unrestrained

"This minority, it was explained, constituted mainly a comparatively small number of armed men, violent in method and fanatical in temper, in many cases disinterested or impersonal in motive. But, behind these, strengthening, disgracing and multiplying these were a larger number of common, sordid ruffians and brigands, raiding, murdering and pillaging for personal gain or private revenge.

"These bandits pursued their interested course under the glamour of the republic, and were intermingled with the bona fide republican visionaries. The provisional government declared they found themselves unable to deal with these bandits while at the same time they were engaged in an armed struggle with bona fide Republicans.

"They declared that the agreement which they entered into with the publicans would isolate the brigands and enable them to be struck at and suppressed, and that a greater measure of liberty and security would immediately be restored, and that such conditions were indispensable preliminary to any free expression of the national will of the Irish people, to which they looked forward at an early date.

Motive Behind Compact

"They further said it was in the power of the minority in Ireland, by murdering British soldiers and former soldiers, retired rich men or Protestants in the south, or by disturbing Ulster, to produce a series of episodes which, if prolonged, would destroy the relationship between Great Britain and Ireland and render the carrying out of the treaty impossible on both sides."

Mr. Churchill said he was bound to say there might be great force in that, and on these grounds the Provisional Government declared it felt compelled to enter the compact. He was not concealing from the House the grave possibilities of the fatal disadvantages of such a compact.

"If, however," continued Mr. Churchill, "it was followed by a very marked and immediate improvement in the conditions of social order or outrages by the Irish Republican Army in Ulster and the cessation of murders of ex-service men and Protestants in the South, then there might be advantages which could well be set off against the disadvantages of the increased delay in ascertaining the views of the Irish people. It is too early to say now whether any of these compensating advantages will be gained."

Provoking Counter-Action

Mr. Churchill said it must be admitted that the disturbances in Ulster for many months had undoubtedly played a part in making the position of the provisional Government in Ireland difficult by exasperating the Roman Catholic majority in southern Ireland and increasing the number of Mr. de Valera's supporters.

"Mr. de Valera has been fully aware of this," said Mr. Churchill, "and one of his surest means of striking against the provisional Government and the treaty has been exciting of outrage in this north area and so provoking counteraction which would be sure to raise passions in the South."

"Let me direct the attention of the House to the prospects, as far as they can be conveyed, which will lie before us if everything goes forward without being interrupted by any violent event. The Constitution will be submitted to the provisional Parliament resulting from the election, and after it has been through the provisional Parliament it will be sent here for confirmation and final ratification of the treaty, and until we have passed another act of Parliament confirming the Constitution and finally ratifying the treaty, the Irish Free State cannot obtain its full judicial status, nor does that month begin to run during which Ulster may exercise her option of contracting out, and not until that option has been exercised would the boundary commission come into being or operation."

Patience Urged

Mr. Asquith, following Mr. Churchill, said the picture Mr. Churchill had drawn was very disquieting. He counselled continued "patience and forbearance."

Col. John Grettton, Conservative member for the Burton division of staffs, expressed profound disappointment at Mr. Churchill's statement. As regards Ulster, he accused the Government of being timid and afraid to act.

Capt. Charles Craig of Ulster demanded that the Government take immediate steps in conjunction with the Ulster Government to put things right on the frontier.

"The anger of Northern Ireland is rising day by day," he said, "and I do not doubt that the breaking point will come sooner or later."

Mr. Churchill said the examination of the draft of the constitution for Ireland by the British signatories of the treaty had been informally taking place and that it would shortly be published. After Whitehouse the House would be in a position to judge whether it was in conformity with the treaty.

"Motion for Adjournment
In answer to a question, Mr. Churchill declared the Provisional Government did not, as was charged, issue a leaflet urging the Irish voters to support the treaty candidates in the coming elections on the ground that they could thus secure a republic "through the safe, short road of the treaty."

After Mr. Churchill's speech, Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins said the

Colonial Secretary had made a perfectly fair presentation of the situation. Mr. Collins will return to Ireland this afternoon. Mr. Griffith will remain in London for a few days.

The Government's motion for the Whitehouse adjournment of the House of Commons until June 12 was carried today, 207 to 39.

Visits to Downing Street

When the House met at 11 o'clock there was a full attendance in anticipation of the Irish debate, the gravity of the situation plainly causing deepest concern. The importance of the occasion was emphasized by the presence in the Peers' gallery of Viscount Fitzalan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lord Birkenhead.

Mr. Collins, Mr. Griffith and Eamon J. Duggan, signatories of the Anglo-Irish Treaty and important members of the provisional Free State Government, occupied seats in the gallery reserved for distinguished strangers.

Previous to going to the House, Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins called at the official residence of the Prime Minister in Downing Street, where they had a brief interview with Mr. Lloyd George. The Lord Chancellor and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary for War, also conferred with the Premier, who with Lord Birkenhead later proceeded to the Commons.

Republican Troops

Invade Ulster and Occupy Townships

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 31.—Winston Churchill's Irish statement in the House of Commons today shows that the British Government, while taking a grave view of the situation created by the Collins-De Valera compact, is not unprepared to follow Mr. Asquith's wise advice to practice "patience, forbearance and faith," until the situation is more fully developed.

The Ulster townships, referred to as occupied by invading Republican troops, are near the Tyrone-Donegal border, where incursions for some days have been threatened. In Fermanagh



Map shows Belleek, where an important battle was fought between the British and the Irish forces, and Peltigo and Strabane, the scene of severe fighting.

also Ulster forces have been compelled to withdraw from the Belleek area. The military send out observation parties, who, after a brief period, return to Enniskillen. Insurgents collected a large amount of motor transport, with some armored cars, immediately across the Free State border, near Strabane. In the present state of excitement in Ulster any raid of the kind must lead almost certainly to a local clash of arms.

The Ulster authorities have sufficient forces available on this part of the frontier to turn out the raiders, however, and the fact that Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins have promptly disavowed the enterprises should enable it to be regarded as merely an unfortunate frontier incident, not affecting the relations between Ulster and the Free State governments.

Deadlock Continues

Meanwhile, the Irish deadlock continues, there being, The Christian Science Monitor correspondent understands, a fundamental difference between the British and Free State views on the de Valera-Collins pact, the Cabinet here having been unable to agree with the contention of Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins that it does not contravene the terms of the treaty with Great Britain. Negotiations here are not suspended, however.

An additional British field battery has, meanwhile, disembarked in Belfast, and for the present withdrawal of the small British force still quartered in Dublin is postponed. The British idea apparently is to continue to afford support alike to the Free State and to the Ulster authorities, so far as they are endeavoring to restore order, but to stand aloof altogether from party hostilities which continue to grow in seriousness from day to day.

In this connection The Christian Science Monitor correspondent regrets to learn that all hope has now been given up of the safety of three British officers and their soldier chauffeur, who were captured by the insurgents some weeks ago at Macroom. This lamentable occurrence has increased the bitterness of feeling and renders it growingly difficult for politicians here to avoid being rushed into partisan action on one side or the other.

A Poor Example

Mr. Churchill himself did not set an entirely good example in this matter yesterday in the House, when he allowed it to be inferred from the reply

he gave to one of his questioners that blame is attached to the Provisional Government for its failure to bring the perpetrators of recent murders to justice.

The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that Mr. Lloyd George's Government fully realizes the greatness of the difficulties which the Provisional Government have to face and that if the supply to them of military munitions has temporarily ceased, this is only to prevent its falling into unauthorized hands and not because there has been any going back upon the policy of giving Mr. Collins every possible assistance in carrying out the difficult task he has undertaken of establishing an Irish Government in Dublin under the terms of the treaty.

Feelings were put out yesterday by the Lloyd George press as to the possibility of a compromise upon the lines of placing a short-time limit upon the currency of the pact, but anything of this kind might obviously be detrimental to what little remains of authority to the Free State Government.

Ireland is now lapsing into something approaching anarchy. Disorder continues to increase upon the Ulster border. The comparative immunity from outrages which the South enjoyed for some weeks after the formation of the provisional Free State Government has come to an end with the recognition on the part of the elements of disorder that authority could be defied with impunity.

It has to be recognized that the Free State leaders have had a very difficult task. In the beginning, when they were overwhelmed with the intricacies of starting an administration upon new lines and with men unused to departmental organization, they were called upon to frame a constitution which would satisfy the aspirations of a country emerging from a successful revolution. At the same time, they had to endeavor not to do violence to a treaty framed with a power that was abandoning its own attempts to govern.

A Grave Problem

They were further faced with the difficult alternative of either allowing the disorder to continue, at the cost of the security of the people of Ireland, or of putting it down with possible loss to themselves of the support of an electorate about to be called upon to confirm their own administration in power. In each case they have chosen the way of least immediate resistance. They have striven to placate the revolutionaries by breaking the treaty. They have allowed disorder to gain the upper hand, rather than arouse opposition.

Their own case is that, having now secured some kind of political unity, they can turn their attention to restoring order, provided Great Britain does not interfere. That of their critics is that once the treaty has been broken, no guarantee remains that other undertakings will be observed, also that the Provisional Government have lost the moral authority without which the restoration of order is impossible. This is the Irish problem today, and it is grave.

Sir James Craig Invited

to London Conference
BELFAST, May 31 (By The Associated Press).—Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, announced today that he and the Marquess of Londonderry, the Ulster Minister of Education, were going to London tonight at the British Government's invitation to confer regarding the situation in Ireland. He said they were going on the distinct understanding that they would not meet the Dublin representatives.

Referring to the advance into County Fermanagh by Republican troops, Sir James said no word was needed from him to emphasize the gravity of that affair. "If a happy ending of that sort occurred in any other part of the British Empire," he declared, "it would be classified by the Government and people as an out-and-out declaration of war. Patience is never a sign of weakness. By negotiations and by putting our views before the British and the people living in the south and west, the country may be rescued from ultimate chaos."

A message from Strabane this afternoon said desperate fighting had broken out and that the townspeople had deserted the streets. Snipers were firing continuously from house tops, the message said, and hundreds of windows had been smashed by bullets. Another report this afternoon said 50 Sinn Féin men were concentrated in the neighborhood of Clogher, County Tyrone.

Fierce rioting occurred this afternoon in the Middlefields District of Belfast, following the shooting of two special constables, Rouleau and Campbell. Incendiary and bombing were rampant, and the Crown forces used machine guns. Several persons were reported killed.

Election Committee Formed

By Special Cable
DUBLIN, May 31.—A business and professional election committee was formed at a meeting held at 85 Grafton Street, Dublin, yesterday, to run strictly non-party candidates at the forthcoming elections. A number of representative citizens are showing keen interest in the project and important developments are expected.

GREEK MASSACRES BY TURKS CONTINUE

(Continued from Page 1)

There are no Greeks in business. The Greeks were the most prosperous element here, with fine homes, a club, well-appointed schools, a splendid hospital, owning large summer villas on the hills; but now that the fathers and the husbands and the sons have gone the women are plunged into deep poverty.

I see the women digging ditches, passing stone to masons, carrying heavy burdens in bare feet and rags. They are the longshoremen of the port. Now after having deported all the older boys the Angora Government has ordered the seizure of children of 14 down to 11 years of age. It is a heartrending sight to see the poor little children herded like cattle, driven through the streets to the Government House where they are being thrown into a filthy underground dungeon.

Free from Foreign Eyes

This week these will follow their elders to the barbed-wire enclosure near Jevlisik, on the road to Erzerum, far from the unpleasantly inquisitive eyes of foreigners, and where they will disappear forever. For the deportees once entering the Jevlisik camp never leave it. The Turks give them no food, which, of course, can only have one result. Not only Trebizond, but all the Greek villages of this region feed their mankind into the Moloch jaws of Jevlisik.

The Armenian villages were long ago destroyed; now has come the turn of the Greek peasants. With no men and boys, having no seed, cattle or farming tools, the women cannot eke out a living, so they come with their children to Trebizond in quest of food, the young girls hiding their youth behind dirt and rags. Whatever outrages may be perpetrated the authorities make no investigation.

Prominent Turks Protest

Prominent Turks of Jevlisik came here to protest. "Jevlisik cries out to Heaven against us, we shall be doomed among the nations," one of these declared, while another pleaded with the Vail that the Turkish national honor should be no longer stained with such crimes against humanity, but though Ebu Bekir Hakim, the Vail, and Hushlen, the Mayor, feel the shame of making war on little boys, they are powerless to arrest the execution of a decree which has been determined by a secret committee which rules this country. This Angora committee, after the fashion of the former Committee of Union Progress, has representatives everywhere who dictate to and watch the Government officials. Whoever does not obey the orders of this committee is arrested and tried for treason, or in some instances assassinated. The Vail and the military governors have been changed several times at Trebizond when these functionaries tried to soften the persecutions.

The most fanatical Nationalist agents who have direct charge of exterminating the Greeks are the health commissioners, doctors and the directors of public education, so it is the educated Young Turks who are directly responsible.

No Future for Christianity

A Turkish hodge of Cretan origin, when he saw the schools closed and the youngsters going without education, acted on a generous impulse and went to the director of schools of the vilayet and said: "I know Greek and want to open schools for these children."

The director flew in a rage and shouted: "What, when we are working to destroy these people, would you keep them alive?" There is no hope for the Christians under Nationalist rule; no future for Christianity in the regions of Anatolia outside Greek occupation unless Europe and America declare their patience at an end and outlaw the Angora Government.

Despite the formal denials of the Nationalist Government and the false or misleading statements purporting to come from the American Relief Workers in the interior which are telegraphed from Angora, there is overwhelming evidence which indicates that the massacres and deportations of the Greeks are more horrible and more numerous than those of the Armenians during the World War, and that these crimes continue unabated.

The Near East workers just arrived from the interior of Anatolia via Samson, give concordant testimony.

Evidence of American Nurse

Miss Edith Wood, Philadelphia nurse, arrived here yesterday. She left Malatia the first week in April and was a fortnight traveling to Samson. Every day she saw on the roadside groups of deported women and children, all starving, many having perished. She declares the entire Greek population is being deported without food or clothing. Turkish

cavalry is beating the hills to drive back to the road those who attempt to escape the tragedy of that journey with, at the conclusion but one ending. They are driven over the mountainous roads without food, water or shelter.

Miss Wood was in Harput until Dec. 1 and confirms the Sowell story in every detail, but she says she saw far worse things in Malatia from December until April, where the refugees passed on at the rate of forty to fifty per day. There was no use in giving the deportees food or other aid through she always tried, because all who survived the trip were too far gone to be revived.

Miss Wood alone in Malatia started an orphanage, but the Turkish authorities refuse her permission to shelter the children. Finally they allowed her to take children below 12 years of age but it was an endless chain as the children passed away before the names were taken.

GERMANS DRAW UP TAXATION SCHEDULE

(Continued from Page 1)

the press, but it may confidently be said that there can now be no crisis. Nevertheless certain things remain vague. Germany appears to imply that she can pay only as she is furnished with means by an international loan. This is a dangerous thesis, especially in view of the fact that there is real pessimism among the members of the financial commission. Undoubtedly the commission is influenced by the differences between France and England. It is obvious that unless the two Channel countries can keep their friendship and cooperate, there is no solid basis of European policy. Confidence must be restored if the people are to lend.

There is a definite impression of some discouragement. Reports both from England and America are not brilliant. Indeed as one eminent French statesman told The Christian Science Monitor representative the only possible solution of the present problem is a general cancellation of debts, the renunciation by England of her share of the German indemnity and a reduction of the indemnity to the amount claimed by France and Belgium. On that basis a large loan is possible.

Neither England nor America would, in fact, lose by such a move, since they are more interested in commerce than payments. Germany could meet the demands which France are absolutely essential to save her from eventual bankruptcy. This is the truth of the matter, and the sooner it is recognized the better will be the chance of avoiding a crash.

America Favors Loan

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 31.—Washington is awaiting official announcement of the agreement to the demand of the Reparations Commission by Germany and its acceptance by France. The United States would approve a financial loan, part of which would be floated in this country, it is asserted, on high authority. Americans have no need of such an opportunity as far as mere investment goes, but there is a feeling that it offers the only way open for placing Germany in the way of reestablishing satisfactory trade relations with other countries and of meeting the obligations placed upon her by the victors in the war. It will tend to check financial demoralization and to improve exchange.

UNIONISTS DEFEAT COMMUNIST WING

Swiss Trades to Fight for Rights in Democratic Way

By Special Cable

ZURICH, May 30.—The Swiss Trade Unions' Congress just held at Berne was marked by the defeat of the Communist wing, who attempted to induce the Swiss labor movement to take violent revolutionary mass action against reactionary tendencies.

While in 1920 at the Neuchâtel Congress the Communist opposition comprised 90 votes against 136 votes cast for the reformist policy of the Trade Unions Committee, this time the opposition gathered only 30 of a total of 211 votes. One more the Central Swiss Labor organization has decided to fight the battle against the impairment of the living standard of the working people in a democratic way, by fully utilizing the constitutional rights of class organization and influencing public opinion.



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MEXICANS HOPEFUL OF DEBT PARLEYS

Bankers and Officials Gather in Initial Conference During Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 31.—Conference between Adolfo de la Huerta, Minister of Finance of Mexico, and representatives of the International Committee of Bankers, probably will begin here on Friday, June 2, though the work of the conference will not get actively under way until next week, it was learned this afternoon.

All of Mr. de la Huerta's party now have arrived except Mr. Urbina, one of the Minister's advisers from the Department of Industry, and it can be stated that the highest hopes prevail among the Mexican delegation that the "adjustment of Mexico's foreign obligations," the express object of the forthcoming conferences, at last will be firmly initiated.

Mr. de la Huerta plans to concentrate strictly on the financial affairs of his mission, and his announcement that he will not visit Washington has been followed by his decision not to attend the dinner being given by Thomas W. Lamont at the Metropolitan Club Friday evening to the foreign bankers and the Mexican delegation. Other members of the party, including Eduardo Yturbe, have accepted Mr. Lamont's invitation.

May Conclude in 10 Days

Mr. Lamont spent most of this morning at his desk and at a meeting of the Morgan firm and neither he nor any other member of the forthcoming conference as yet has discussed it for the press. It is well known, however, that the American group of bankers are more than reasonably optimistic over the situation. An official of one of the leading member-firms today said there is a good prospect that the conference will be successfully finished in 10 days' time, although the prevailing feeling is that three weeks or a month will be nearer correct.

It was confirmed today that Dr. Paul von Schwaabach, of the Berlin banking firm of Bleichroder, will represent the German bondholders and is in New York for that purpose. This is Germany's first representation at the organization of the international committee of bankers on Mexico in 1919; England has been looking after German interests in the interim, but at the recent meeting in Paris, which Mr. Lamont attended, direct German participation was approved.

There are several other changes in the personnel of the group since 1919, when 10 American and five British and five French bankers comprised its membership. Now there are 11 American members out of 25, the foreign additional members being one Swiss banker, acting with the French group, and two Dutch bankers, acting with the British.

There has been some disposition here among the agents of American business firms in Mexico to spread an attitude of great skepticism as to the good faith of the Mexican delegates and of their likelihood to offer anything like reasonable terms. Since the Diaz threat of revolution yesterday, rumors of the weakness of the outgoing Government and of its distrust of Mr. de la Huerta have increased, but most of them are traceable to sources whose friendship for Mexico is not well attested.

Americans Are Confident

Meanwhile the expressions of confidence in the Mexican Government, which are constantly being made by the members of the American banking group continue, and it is clearly their impression not only that the Mexican leaders are acting in good faith, but that the means are at hand in the present negotiations to make a solid beginning toward putting Mexico on her feet. Mexico is indebted to foreign countries nearly \$240,000,000 and the Nation's internal debt aggregates about \$90,000,000.

Although nothing has been given out about the actual plans which are to be discussed, the impression here is that the first plan will be offered

by the international committee and that it will be a definite proposal which will provide generous terms for Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, May 31.—United States troops were placed on guard on the International Bridge at Laredo early this morning, following rumors of a contemplated attack upon Nuevo Laredo, across the river, by a rebel force.

COAL MEN ACCEPT HOOVER PROPOSAL

(Continued from Page 1)

work, producing 4,000,000 of the 8,000,000 tons of coal, which the country requires weekly," says the report. "The reserve above ground, which amounted to 63,000,000 tons on April 1, has been reduced to below 40,000,000 tons."

The principal cause of idleness and intermittent employment in the industry, the report declares, is over-development. "The bituminous mines are developed to an annual capacity of more than 750,000,000 tons," it points out. "We never used more than 555,000,000 tons. The deposits are so widely scattered and the beds so easily accessible that when the market is good almost anyone can open a mine."

While labor is admittedly the largest single item in cost of production of coal, the report says, it should be borne in mind that "from the consumer's point of view, not labor but transportation and middlemen's profits are the major items."

SOCIALISTS MAY FUSE WITH ITALIAN LABOR

By Special Cable

ROME, May 31.—The executive committee of the Italian General Federation of Labor has been urgently summoned to Rome tomorrow. The meeting is considered of the greatest importance, as it is believed the Labor Federation will adopt a resolution favorable to Socialist co-operation in the Government—a fusion with the Socialist Party. Should the fusion take place, the whole political position in Italy will undergo the most important change.

CABINET APPROVES PACT WITH RUSSIA

By Special Cable

ROME, May 29.—The Italian Cabinet this morning approved the Russo-Italian commercial agreement, signed at Genoa on May 24. The treaty, details of which have already been printed, is to last for two years. The Italian Foreign Office refuses to deny or confirm the details of the treaty as it is pledged to secrecy until the treaty is ratified by both parties.

RATE OF INTEREST TO FARMERS REDUCED

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Reduction in the rate of interest charged farmers by federal land banks, from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent, effective tomorrow, was announced today by Commissioner Lobdell of the Farm Loan Board.



"Turnover" Is Very Slow

In many kinds of private business, such as successful stores, the total income from sales during a year (turnover) equals from 5 to 7 times the capital invested.

The investment, therefore, can be small.

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CANADA SEEKING
OTHER MARKETS

Regarding Reciprocity With
United States as Nearly Hope-
less, Dominion Looks Else-
where

OTTAWA, May 31 (Special).—The debate on the Fielding budget has to date developed no fireworks.

The opposition to its proposals has so far been half-hearted and lacking in conviction. The speech and amendment of Sir Henry Drayton, financial critic of the official conservative opposition, have not been taken very seriously by the House of Commons, the impression being that Sir Henry, who was Finance Minister in the Meighen Government, back in his own mind believes that his successor had, under the circumstances, gone as far as it is possible to go.

The freight rates issue dominates that of the tariff, and the discussion on Monday on the budget attracted very few more listeners than did the exposition before the railway committee of John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, regarding the wrongs under which his province suffers from rate discrimination.

The Progressives held a caucus on Monday morning and if the speech of J. F. Johnston, chief whip of the party, delivered in the evening in Parliament, is to be taken as an expression of the consensus of opinion of the morning gathering, the amendment of Sir Henry Drayton will be snowed under just as that of Colonel Arthur on the address was defeated. The two amendments were similar in character, both calling down censure upon the Government for not having implemented pledges to which the official opposition itself is unilaterally opposed, namely on soldiers' bonuses and tariff reduction. The Progressives do not believe that there was any degree of sincerity behind either.

Mr. Johnston expressed the moderate view that the tariff reductions of Mr. Fielding were all right so far as they went but that they did not go far enough. What the minister has given of relief with one half in the matter of tariff reductions he had taken away with the other, by the increase of the sales tax. Mr. Johnston, however, expressed the hope that next year more relief would be forthcoming. As for the Conservative amendment he characterized it as a palpable political move. He intimated that his party would be the victor.

Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, provided an interesting contribution to the debate. The minister, who is an Alberta man representing a Quebec seat, justified the moderate progress being made toward tariff revision by the fact that the United States was at present engaged in a high tariff war against its competitors. Canada had made it clear to the Republic that she was ready at any time to enter into negotiations looking toward freer trade. In 1919 there was some reasonable assurance that reciprocity might be revived, but at the present time that hope had been almost abandoned. Consequently, he thought it wise that Canada should move slowly and carefully in the lowering of her duties. Attempts, however, were being made to find markets in other directions.

CHILE MAY INSIST
UPON PLEBISCITE

Reply to Peruvian Arbitration
Proposal Disappointing

WASHINGTON, May 31 (By The Associated Press).—An unfavorable reply by Chile to the Peruvian proposal to arbitrate the sovereignty of Tacna-Arica is expected to have been presented at today's joint session of the Chilean-Peruvian Conference.

The reply, although not considered of a final character, was received with manifest disappointment in Peruvian circles. The meeting ended, however, without definite action.

There were indications that despite the Chilean refusal to arbitrate the question of a plebiscite in Tacna-Arica, the door to further exchanges on forms of arbitration had been left open by counter suggestions.

STORES WILL SAVE
LITTLE ON FREIGHT

But Rate Cut Will Mean Much
to Textile Mills

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, May 31.—Dry goods and other merchandise sold in department and similar retail stores may be only slightly affected by the general reduction of 10 per cent in freight rates recently ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Freight charges figure so negligibly in the retail sales of \$7,000,000,000 that the reduction will have no immediate effect, according to a statement issued today by the National Retail Drygoods Association. But the direct advantages in other lines of industry, such as construction, "bids fair to stimulate production, increase employment and expand the buying capacity of the public," making the effect to be felt in the drygoods trade, the statement continues. "The best estimates available show freight charges

amounting to no more than 3 per cent of merchandise cost on goods received by stores in the manufacturing centers in the East."

The National Industrial Conference Board of New York City, now making a study of the relation of freight rates to the industry, analyzes the situation as follows: "The reduction in freight rates will have no appreciable effect on consumers of textiles, but will have a considerable effect upon the manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods. The reason for this phenomenon is that the cost of transportation forms a small part of the selling price of the manufactured product, while in many instances it forms a relatively large proportion of the price of the raw commodity, such as wool or cotton."

BULGARIANS DEFY
NEW LAW ON WORK

Premier Says Women Will Be
Punished if They Fail to Ren-
der Necessary Services

SOFIA, May 31 (By The Associated Press).—Mr. Stamboulisky, the Premier, in addressing the Bulgarian Peasant Congress, advocated the arrest and punishment of young women refusing to obey the new law, which went into effect on May 1, requiring them to work for the Government gratis four months out of each year. Under this law, girls between the ages of 16 and 20, daughters of Bourgeois citizens of Varna and Sofia are required to work, but only 100 have thus far complied, and they are doing sewing, typing and hospital work.

The Premier proposed that the vote be given to only those women who work and earn their own living.

A warning to the Bulgarian Bourgeois that rule by the peasantry is now an actuality was given by the Premier.

"We are now able to do what we will," he said. "Sofia is another Sodom and Gomorrah, inhabited by speculators and non-producers. The Bourgeois Party has tried to get the King on its side, but the King must remember that it is the people who work, and that if we can make him President of the Republic of Bulgaria, the old Bulgaria will be finished."

"Let foreigners not mix in our affairs. We will pay our war reparations if forced to, but we will force those among us who brought on the war to do the paying."

"Bulgaria today is the friend of new Germany and Russia, but no treaties have been signed with anybody except those nations who signed the Genoa Non-Aggression Pact."

The situation in the interior is strained. Members of the Bourgeois Party, fearing the influence of a peasant dictatorship, are attempting to export their valuables, and many have been caught and jailed.

The American Legation is under a heavy guard of police and soldiers, owing to the numerous threats received by the minister, Charles S. Wilson. Delegates to the congress are protesting against Parliament's acceptance of the proposal of the Reparation Commission that Bulgaria turn over to the commission direct control of her mines, forests and customs revenues, of which Bulgaria this year would be called upon to pay 10,000,000 gold francs, with an additional 30,000,000 francs in 1923, with the understanding that this control should cease at the end of the third year. Bulgaria would then begin to pay the regular annual sum of 137,000,000 gold francs. The Parliament meets tomorrow.

GREEK REFUGEES
APPEAL TO NATIONS

ATHENS, May 31.—Twenty Pontus refugees, notable both Greek and Circassian, who escaped in a sailing-boat, have reached Midea, a port on the Greek coast of the Black Sea. They wish to expose the truth concerning the news of the outrages on the exiles round Bafra in the Black Sea region since 1921. They tell of the systematic extermination ordered in April 1922, by Kemal Pasha and carried out by Emin Pasha and Osman Pasha with great barbarity. The Ankara Government made no secret of its intentions. The refugees appeal to all nations, inviting an unprejudiced inquiry and calling for real practical help and interest in the fate of thousands who are victims of Turkish ruthlessness.

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FARM BLOC GIVES
SHOE MEN WORRY

Bay State Senators Lining Up
Votes in Effort to Put Hides
on the Free List

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, May 31.—Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee view with concern the "come-back" of the agricultural tariff bloc. Since its earlier defeat the bloc has regained its lost prestige, with the result that it is threatening to upset the committee's schedules in a score of important cases.

New England Senators, particularly those from the great shoe manufacturing districts, see reasons for alarm in the restoration of power to the agricultural bloc. The enable stands as the chief stumbling block in their fight to put hides back on the free list.

Outside Support Evident

Two weeks ago it appeared that the strength of the western group had been spent; that their influence in the Senate was declining. With their spectacular report of the Finance Committee on Monday, the stock of the agricultural bloc went soaring. The vote demonstrated that it could depend upon the support of a considerable faction from the south and east, if the circumstances warrant outside support in the fight to make hides dutiable. The leaders of the bloc stoutly maintain.

The New England Shoe and Leather Association, under the direction of its president, Herbert T. Drake, is conducting a brisk campaign for free hides. Both Massachusetts senators are doing their utmost to line up votes against the farm bloc, which will make its biggest fight on the hide schedule.

"The organizations of our trade," says Mr. Drake, "have conclusively demonstrated that such a duty (2 cents on raw hides and 4 cents on dry ones) would benefit only the great packing concerns, giving them an advantage in the price of their hides, that will shortly enable them to control the tanning industry in the United States."

Stock Raisers Hope for Benefit

The western supporters of dutiable hides protest that the slight duty will not add 10 cents to the cost of a pair of shoes and will result in a greatly needed protection to the stock raisers. On more than one occasion the leader of the farm-tariff bloc, Frank B. Gooding (R.), Senator from Idaho, has denied that the "Big Five" packers would reap all the benefit.

Despite the fight which the westerners will put up, aided by some southern Democrats who want a duty on hides, the New England senators hold an excellent chance of restoring hides to the free list. If they stand together they will form a formidable array. Assured of support from the eastern delegations, there is good reason to believe they will win.

Another factor in their favor is the sentiment in the House in favor of free hides. If the Senate makes them dutiable, then the two houses will be in dispute. It is believed that the House, having taken its stand by an overwhelming majority vote, will refuse to yield.

FRANCE UNCERTAIN
AS TO HAGUE VISIT

Character of Program Will De-
cide, It Is Said

By Special Cable
PARIS, May 31.—A statement coming from the highest source is made to the effect that France's participation in the Hague conference is entirely conditional on the character of the program. M. Poincaré's view is that if all precautions are taken and the agenda drawn up in the most rigid manner without the possibility of an admission of politics and politicians, then it is the business of France to be present. But the smallest deviation from his conclusion of what the conference should be will bring a blank refusal from France.

The general opinion is that though France would like to decline the invitation, fortified by the example of America, nevertheless in the end she will go to The Hague because she cannot afford to be the one European country to be absent.

A French proverb says that those who are absent are always in the wrong. If France does not want to make any concessions to the policy advocated by England, neither does she desire to be left out of the arrangements.

That Raymond Poincaré, Prime Minister of France, should visit London on June 17 for private reasons

cannot be said.

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and not see Mr. Lloyd George has provoked much comment. It is held to be impossible in the present circumstances for Mr. Poincaré to regard himself as a private person, and were the two premiers not to meet, the utmost significance would be attached to the circumstance. In any case, though Mr. Poincaré declares that the time spent in England will be fully employed, pressure of opinion makes it necessary for some interview to take place between the French and British statesmen, either before or during the visit. A meeting now seems more likely since the French Ambassador, Comte de Saint Aulaire, has been called from London to receive instructions on this subject and to prepare, if considered desirable, a meeting between the two government chiefs.

MR. CAPPER OFFERS
NEW "FUTURES" BILL

Kansas Senator Seeks Effective
Curb on Speculative Activities
of Grain Exchanges

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A new bill for regulation of future trading on grain exchanges, designed to meet the recent decision of the Supreme Court holding the present trading act inoperative in part, was introduced in the Senate today by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, chairman of the unofficial Senate agricultural bloc and author of the original act.

In presenting his new measure, Mr. Capper said it had the support of the "agricultural bloc," also of Henry C. Wallace, secretary, and others in the Department of Agriculture. It was referred to the Agriculture Committee.

The bill is similar to the act declared inoperative by the Supreme Court, except that its fundamental operation is based upon the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce instead of the taxing power which was the basis of the present law and which, the Supreme Court held, could not be exercised in that respect.

Provision Was Opposed

This bill, like the present law, provides for designation and regulation of "contract markets" by the Secretary of Agriculture and for admission to grain exchanges of farmers' co-operative associations. The latter provision is opposed vigorously by the established boards of trade.

Another important change, said Mr. Capper in a statement explaining the new bill, "is the provision which substitutes regulation of the use of the mails and interstate commerce for the taxing provisions of the previous statute. The further provisions not found in the preceding statute are designed to give the Secretary of Agriculture power to deal with the question of grades that may be delivered on contracts, premiums and discounts, inadequate elevator capacity and any other conditions that may have similar importance in relation to the prices and executions of contracts."

Retained in New Bill

"The grain exchanges have been bitterly opposed to the provision of the Capper-Tincher law which compelled them to admit co-operative associations to membership. This provision is retained in the new bill and makes it clear that, with the exception of the patronage dividend basis of operation, co-operative associations of producers are subject to the same conditions as other members of the boards of trade."

The Packer control law, Mr. Capper said, was the model for the new bill to reach the grain exchanges. Similar to the original law, the new bill declares purely speculative grain contracts unlawful and against the public interests.

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WASHINGTON PACTS
MAY BE POSTPONED

Political Situation Has Bearing
in Treaties—France Not in
Hurry to Commit Itself

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 31.—There has been some skirmishing for position on the part of Raymond Poincaré and Mr. Lloyd George, but it is expected that if the British Prime Minister speaks today on the entente, the French Prime Minister will address the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow, winding up the debate on foreign affairs. It has been of a most scattered character, references to the Genoa Conference being comparatively few. The debate in many directions. Permission to prosecute Marcel Cachin and Vaillant Couturier, Communist deputies, for an anti-militarist article is demanded and causes a diversion.

Maurice Baryes has called another diversion by asking for a law, to be criminal for newspapers to receive funds from foreign countries. He had in mind German and Russian subsidies, but a wider interpretation was given to his speech. There are accusations that British money has been placed in a French newspaper and that the charge is made that American interests have secured protection. For the present it is hardly likely the matter will be pushed, though Mr. Poincaré said it was having his attention.

Genoa Issue Confused

These and similar discussions have somewhat confused the Genoa issue and there is little to be said for or against the proposals. That M. Poincaré is now safe is certain. He will have a large majority before Parliament.

In the meantime, the Washington Conference is again coming into the political arena. The project of the ratification of the treaties there concluded was brought before the Foreign Affairs Committee. It will be considered and eventually placed before Parliament, but some time must elapse. Not till the autumn will the committee have introduced the reservations regarding submarines and the possibility of varying the quota in special circumstances. M. Poincaré in presenting the bill referred to the American reservation, which gives to other governments the right to make similar changes. It is exceedingly probable that the present political situation will tend to postpone final dealings with the Washington treaties.

Loan Commission All-Important

Until there is a clearer outlook, France is in no hurry to commit herself, especially as other countries are not speeding up the consideration of the documents. It would be going too far to say they are shelved, but at any rate the results of Washington will perhaps not be generally confirmed before the end of the year.

Although in Europe the month-end crisis has passed safely and there is no immediate likelihood of further trouble, there will certainly be other difficult moments to pass unless the loan now hoped for materializes. If only the Finance Commission can recommend and arrange for a substantial loan, a new era will begin. Both Germany and France will be satisfied for a long time and British relations with France already show signs of improving. This is the central point of the situation. If the scheme of a loan collapses, however, it is obvious that an upheaval and uncertainty will follow such failure. All eyes are therefore now turned on the loan commission.

MARTIAL LAW IN MACAO
HONG KONG, May 31 (By The Associated Press).—Forty persons were killed and more than 100 wounded in

the recent fighting on the island of Macao, which resulted in the declaration of martial law. Macao is a Portuguese concession, and the trouble is said to have arisen when Chinese women were insulted by the African police employed by the Portuguese.

EUROPE OBSERVES
MEMORIAL DAY

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 31.—Memorial Day ceremonies in France have an importance as a demonstration of French official desire to join in all the ceremonies in honor of Americans. The sympathy of France was expressed in many ways, prominent persons being present at all the ceremonies. French soldiers and blue-jackets took part in the funeral of Marshal Joffre, and beside Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador. Generally speaking the French have adopted Memorial Day as partly their day. The French newspapers all contain lists of gatherings inviting the French people to attend, which they did in large numbers.

LONDON, May 31 (By The Associated Press).—The great plot of gorse-studded ground at Brookwood was solemnly dedicated yesterday to the Americans who paid the supreme sacrifice in the war.

At Plymouth, on behalf of the American Legion, memorial services were conducted.

WORK ON \$26,000,000
HUDSON TUBE STARTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 31.—Ground for the \$26,000,000 Jersey City land shaft of the Hudson River vehicular tunnel between Manhattan and New Jersey was broken at noon today in the yards of the Erie Railroad Company. This is the first start of actual work on the Jersey side and it was made despite the vigorous attempts of Jersey City officials to prevent it.

It was made possible through a supplemental agreement between the Erie and the New York and New Jersey Tunnel Commission, which permits the commission to use Erie land for building the tunnel, although and required by the Erie in return for its cession is being withheld through the refusal of Mayor Hague of Jersey City to pass ordinances closing Eleventh Street.

When a long fight that would have delayed building the tunnel was threatened by Mayor Hague, the commission stole a march by negotiating the present agreement, with the result that construction on the tunnel can go ahead while the dispute over Eleventh Street is being settled.

TRAINMEN DECIDE
ON PENSION FUND

TORONTO, May 31.—Upon a recommendation of the constitution committee the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen here decided to establish a pension fund, the details of which will be prepared by a special committee of five and submitted to the various lodges in Canada and the United States for consideration preparatory to being ratified at the next triennial convention.

J. L. Blair of Truro, N. S., was chosen as representative of the Canadian lodges on the committee.

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Offers or bids are invited for the purchase of certain promissory notes, shares of stock and other securities which together are believed to constitute a controlling interest in the so-called "Empire Circuit," a common and popular name referring to the following motion picture theatres and the various corporations owning or controlling them.

Sealed proposals also desired to Cosmopolitan Trust Company, care of Henry O. Cushman, Liquidating Agent, and endorsed "Proposals for Empire Circuit," will be received by John F. Cronin, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Court House, Boston, Mass., at any time prior to 10 A. M. of the 31st day of June, 1922, and at that place and time, and not before, will be opened and read.

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A pamphlet entitled "Notice and Terms of Sale and Form of Proposal" will be furnished on request.

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SCHEME TO PAY
ITALIAN CREDITORS

Proposal for Dealing With Banca
Italiana di Sconto

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 31.—The Christian Science Monitor learns that under the scheme proposed by the Banca Nazionale di Credito acting as liquidator of the Banca Italiana di Sconto at Rome, which suspended payment last autumn, preferential treatment is being given to the small creditors. Those who are owed under 5000 lire will receive 67 per cent of their claims in cash—20 per cent within one month after the scheme is put into force and the remaining 47 per cent before Dec. 31, 1922.

The creditors for larger amounts will receive 55 per cent cash, payable in five installments before March 31, 1924, and 7 per cent in fully paid shares in the new Banca Nazionale di Credito which is being formed to carry on the business of the defunct Banca di Sconto.

Furthermore creditors for over 5000 lire will be taxed 2 per cent, the sum thus obtained to form a reserve fund for the new bank. The claims will only be entertained when made on special forms obtainable from the Banca di Sconto general management.

Against the balance of their claims—33 and 38 per cent respectively—the creditors will receive "Recupero bonds." These bonds, which will be transferable, will entitle the holder to participate pro rata in any surplus assets after all the cash liabilities as above have been discharged. It is believed in banking circles that a conservative view of the assets has been taken by the liquidators in fixing these cash payments, and that there should therefore ultimately be a considerable sum for the holders of these "Recupero bonds."

A leading banking authority told The Christian Science Monitor representative today that the amount depended on the progress of the "trade wave." A slump had traveled across the world from west to east when at its worst in England, it had not touched bottom in Italy. Now Great Britain was apparently beginning to climb toward the wave's crest, while Italy was still wallowing in the trough. He hoped Italy would soon be climbing up too when these bonds would immediately become valuable.

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INFLUX OF CHINESE ANNOYS JAMAICANS

Suggestions Are Made That Limit Be Placed Upon Number to Be Given Admittance

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I., May 19 (Special Correspondence)—The arrival of more Chinese in this island, and their continued advance toward domination of more than one line of business is being discussed at length, both in the press and by public bodies. A combine recently formed, although it has in it a few Jamaicans, is regarded as bound to become sooner or later exclusively Chinese, the idea being to make the Chinese traders here entirely independent of Jamaican middlemen. Its activities are viewed as an attack upon commission agents, and by these agents especially. It is resented keenly.

Another plan suggested for checking the influx of Chinese is to adopt the principle which the United States now applies to the entrance of aliens; that is, to fix upon a quota for the whole year, and to admit none beyond that number.

There is a party, however, which considers that the Chinese problem, one which none deny exists, could be dealt with effectively by the matter-of-fact means of the native Jamaicans understanding the methods which have enabled Chinese coming here, strangers in a strange country, ignorant of its language and customs, and having to contend with insular prejudices against strangers, to outstrip the native shopkeeper in the field of retail provision selling. This with the application of sanitary laws which would prevent Chinese, in common with all shopkeepers who deal in eatables, from dwelling in rooms annexed to their shops, and also a provision requiring all shopkeepers to speak English, and to keep their books in English. It is argued, would meet the situation.

An appeal has been published here in the form of a cablegram from the Chief Rabbi of British Jews, appealing for aid for those Jews who are without means in Russia.

Another campaign in progress. At the same time, a campaign for funds to establish a hospital for children is being urged and pushed forward by the Women's Social Service Club.

The Salvation Army is to open a hostel here which will supply good, but inexpensive lodgings for women and girls.

Another social movement originating in this island is a campaign by a society formed to protect the people from praedial larceny. It has existed for several years. Based upon the ideas of a native Jamaican minister, the Rev. P. W. Coore, the society, helped by a grant from the Government to meet traveling expenses, has been working along the central line that to kill out praedial larceny, it is essential to build up and develop public opinion which will condemn and denounce it.

A roll of honor is maintained by the society in the public primary schools, to bear the names of children who find and return lost property to its owners.

Wage Reductions Are Made
There is a great deal of unemployment in the island, and reduction of wages proceeds here as elsewhere. Island produce is still stagnant in foreign markets, but it is generally agreed that there is more money now in the island and that it is more generally distributed than was the case before the war.

One indication of this is the marked success of the savings departments of banks which operate here. It was the Bank of Nova Scotia which many years ago first started such a department, at a time when there was otherwise only the antiquated Government Savings Bank.

Now this reorganized Government Savings Bank, thoroughly up-to-date, attracts large yearly deposits, while each of the other four banks regards its savings department as of great importance and value.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WOULD BAR ASIATICS

VICTORIA, B. C., May 20 (Special Correspondence)—After examining a detailed memorandum on the subject, compiled by the merchants of the Province, the British Columbia Government is taking action to bring about, if possible, more rigid restrictions upon Oriental immigration. Attorney General Manson, who conferred with the merchants, telegraphed to John Oliver, Prime Minister, who is now in Ottawa, and asked him to urge the Federal Government to delay formulation of its immigration policy until after the Federal Minister of Immigration and his colleagues visit the Pacific coast this fall. The provincial government believes that the Federal ministers will realize more fully, after a visit here, the serious menace of the present immigration from the Orient and the growing domination of leading industries by Chinese and Japanese.

It is unthinkable that the oriental shall become a permanent citizen of Canada, Mr. Manson told the merchants. Unless something is soon done to curb the Asiatic menace it will spread across the Rockies to the prairie provinces and even to the Atlantic seaboard.

DUTCH STATE BUDGET IS ORDERED REDUCED

THE HAGUE, May 5 (Special Correspondence)—Jonkheer de Geer, Minister of the Treasury, replying to the First Chamber in connection with the State Budget for 1922, said that the expenses of governmental services had to be greatly reduced. The wealth of the Nation was less than in pre-war times. In 1913 the state expenditure was 219,000,000 guilders and in 1920 639,500,000. As a matter of fact the value of the guilder is nowadays much lower than it was in 1913 and accord-

ingly the income of the State higher, but this does not compensate the total augmentation of the expenses. The Minister, therefore, will reduce the salaries of most of the government officials. The Government is also making preparations in other directions for economizing, one of the first of which will be a bill to revise primary instruction, which means 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 guilders decrease in expenditure. This bill will be presented to Parliament at an early date. The universities have still more to bring their titles into the storehouse of economy. Mr. de Geer will curtail their expenses by a plan of differentiation of instruction under which each university will specialize. Three completely equipped universities entail too great a burden on the present-day financial condition of the country. These measures will certainly be received with ready approval here. Taxation is higher in Holland than most other countries. People with incomes of 50,000 guilders—about \$20,000—pay to the State in different forms of taxation as much as 15 per cent of their income, besides 10-15 per cent for local taxes, including a number of smaller taxes, ground rent, etc. Local taxes vary according to the needs of the municipalities. Some places impose only 1½-3 per cent in taxes and these places are attracting rich people from less fortunate cities where local taxes are 10 or even 15 per cent higher.

TELEPHONE FIGHT STIRRING OREGON

Hotel Men Seek Appointive Public Service Commission

PORTLAND, Ore., May 20 (Special Correspondence)—Initiative measures are to be placed on the state ballot for the November election providing for the abolishment of the state public service commission as at present constituted, the placing of the power of appointing commissioners in the hands of the Governor, instead of having them elected, as at present, and for restoration of telephone rates throughout the State which were in effect prior to March 1, 1921, when an advanced schedule of rates, averaging 30 per cent more than those previously in force were allowed by the present commission.

Announcement of this program has just been made by the Oregon Hotel Men's Association through Phil Metschan, a leading member, who said that preparation of the necessary measures was well under way. The fact that two members of the Public Service Commission, Fred C. Buchtel and Fred A. Williams, were recalled from office by the voters at a special election will not alter the plans for submitting the proposed reforms, Mr. Metschan said. The campaign against Buchtel and Williams was made wholly on their action in granting the increased telephone rates. Newton McCoy and T. M. Kerrigan, both of Portland, were elected to succeed them.

RAILROAD WANTS HUGE LAND TRACT

Southern Pacific Seeks Title to 30,000 Acres Given Indians

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., May 21 (Special Correspondence)—An effort is being made by Southern Pacific railroad interests to secure, through the federal courts, title to about 30,000 acres of land lying between the Coahuila Valley and the Colorado River desert. This land for many years has been occupied by the Santa Rosa tribe of the Mission Indians, under an award by the Smiley Commission in 1891. On Dec. 29, of that year, it was withdrawn from entry by the President and some time later was set apart by the Secretary of the Interior for use of the Indians, who had lived on it for decades.

The railroad claim to the property is under the Act of 1871, which was passed by Congress to encourage the construction of the railroad line through California, and under which every alternate section was awarded to the railroad. However, no patent to the land ever has been issued to the railroad by the Federal Government.

While the land was specifically awarded to the Indians by the Smiley Commission, whose report was made as to its Indian wards, it had been occupied and cultivated by the Indians for a long period previous to that award. The Government is opposing the demand of the Southern Pacific on the ground that it is the acknowledged policy of the Government to recognize the right of the Indians to the land in question.

SHOE FACTORY HANDS LEAVING CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, O., May 31—When a roll call of the 600 strikers in 18 Cincinnati shoe factories began at Labor Temple today it was stated that half of the strikers have left the city to get work elsewhere. First payment of \$5 a week strike benefit is due Saturday, it was announced. Announcement was made by the Cincinnati Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association, that unless their employees accept their offer of a 10 per cent reduction in wages by June 10, it will be withdrawn and a new scale of wages will go into effect.

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LINCOLN MEMORIAL GIVEN TO COUNTRY

Mr. Taft Makes Presentation and Mr. Harding Accepts on Behalf of American People

WASHINGTON, May 30 (By The Associated Press)—The homage of a people was poured out yesterday at the shrine erected to Abraham Lincoln. Men prominent in affairs were there. President Harding came to accept in the nation's name the memorial. A former President, William H. Taft, came as head of the commission that saw the work to its completion. Senators, representatives, cabinet officers, admirals and generals all were there, besides a large representation of the rank and file of Americans.

President Harding, in accepting the memorial, said, in part: "How it would comfort his great soul to know that the states of the southland join sincerely in honoring him and have twice since his day joined with all the fervor of his own great heart in defending the flag."

"How with his love of freedom and justice this apostle of humanity would have found his sorrows tenfold repaid to see the hundred millions to whom he bequeathed reunion, as a national giving their sons and daughters and all their fortunes to halt the armed march of autocracy and preserve civilization; even as he preserved union."

"World's Greatest Republic" "How his great American heart would be aglow to note how we are going on. Always on, holding to constitutional methods, amending to meet requirements of a progressive civilization, clinging to majority rule, properly restrained, which is 'the only true sovereign of a free people' and working to the fulfillment of the destiny of the world's greatest republic."

In transferring the memorial from the commission to the head of the department of Justice, Taft told how its first plans had been made 20 years ago to lie fallow a decade before it was seized upon and wrought with close adherence to the broad vision of what this great American deserved of his countrymen. Into the stately structure of today, it was perhaps well, the former President said, that half a century should have passed before the emblem of Lincoln's greatness should have been erected for in that time America had time to grow in the arts and appreciation that went back to the simple, massive lines of Greek architecture to find fitting precedent for such a work.

"It is a magnificent gem," Mr. Taft said of the memorial, "set in a lovely valley between the hills, commanding them by its isolation and its entrancing beauty, the culmination of the highest art of which America is capable. Here on the hazy knolls of the Potomac, the boundary between the two sections whose conflict made the burden, passion and triumph of his life, it is peculiarly appropriate that it should stand."

Negroes Revere Lincoln
The only other speaker was Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, speaking for the Negro Americans, and he laid weight upon the declaration that it was Lincoln's name that stood first in the hearts of these 12,000,000 of his countrymen. Lincoln's loss, he said, was "the last and costliest sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

At the end of the ceremony, President Harding turned to inspect the great statue, and greeted members of the Senate who had closed about him.

MAINE MERCHANTS OPPOSE WATERWAY

MONTREAL, May 5 (Special Correspondence)—Thirty private citizens of Portland and other parts of the State of Maine spent an active day in Montreal in examining the port's equipment for the speedy handling of ocean passengers and freight, with the object of obtaining details to be

used in connection with the construction program now under way by the State of Maine Pier Commissioners of Portland. During their stay in this city they were the guests of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners and the shipping interests.

Henry F. Merrill, president of the State of Maine Pier Commissioners, while in Montreal expressed himself as strongly opposed to the proposed St. Lawrence and Great Lakes international waterway project, characterizing it as "economically and physically impossible." "The ultimate idea of this campaign for this project is to have every lake port an ocean port," he added. "This is inconceivable from whatever angle it is viewed. The best thing to do is to construct the Georgian Bay Canal and make Montreal the transfer point for freight to and from the Great Lakes."

A similar view was expressed by Frederic H. Fay of Boston, Mass., engineer in charge of the construction of the new pier in Portland Harbor at a cost of \$1,500,000.

Mr. Fay and members of the delegation paid a tribute to the development of the Montreal harbor to its present state of efficiency. "The people of Montreal have shown far-sightedness and a great spirit of enterprise in comparison with other ports," he said. "Every obstacle seems to have been overcome." James G. Guinac, president of the State of Maine Chamber of Commerce, said he considered the international waterway scheme impossible. "We have discussed it from all angles on various occasions," he said, "and are unanimously opposed to it, simply because the whole thing is uneconomic and impracticable."

MR. TAFT TO STUDY ENGLISH LAW SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, May 31—William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will leave soon for England, where, during a stay of several weeks, he will study the English judicial system with a view to determining its characteristics, which lead to great expedition in the settlement of legal trials and issues. He notified President Harding of his intent today.

Sir John Simon, now head of the English bar and formerly Attorney-General of Great Britain, extended an invitation to the Chief Justice to visit England while here attending the last meeting of the American Bar Association. Mr. Taft's visit will be entirely unofficial, but it is expected that it will occasion a great deal of interest in British official and judicial circles. It will be the first visit to be made by a Chief Justice of the United States to another country for such a purpose.

CHINESE TO TEST CANADA'S ALIEN LAW

VICTORIA, B. C., May 18 (Special Correspondence)—Canada's latest immigration regulations are being put to the test in the case of two Chinese domestic servants who have been held at the immigration detention sheds here since their arrival a short time ago from Shanghai with their employer, Mr. Hayim, a wealthy visitor from the Orient. Mr. Hayim intends to remain here only until the autumn and argues that his servants should be allowed to remain with him until that time. In the ordinary course of events the Chinese would have been sent back to China on the ship on which they arrived. They are being held, however, pending Mr. Hayim's appeal to Ottawa.

CAPT. AMUNDSEN AIMS TO FIND CONTINENT

SEATTLE, Wash., May 31—Capt. Roald Amundsen, who starts on his polar expedition Saturday, has announced that one of the primary objects of the trip into the Arctic is a search for a great undiscovered continent of the north.

Captain Amundsen indicated that he would reserve the right to name the new continent, should he be so fortunate as to discover it.

PRISONERS GIVEN CHANCE IN ONTARIO

Humanitarian System in Penitentiaries Is Proving Great Success

TORONTO, April 26 (Special Correspondence)—Human treatment of prisoners in Ontario penitentiaries has proved a success. The earning of remission and the hope of more speedy release are made two incentives to good behavior. Sixty per cent of the prisoners leave without having suffered punishments while serving their sentences. A system of humanizing the inmates and equipping them for a new start in life has been attained by providing books of a technical and educational character in the prison libraries. The standard of all prison reading matter has been raised and books to suit proper tastes have been provided. Moving picture entertainments are given from time to time.

An educated inmate who is serving a long sentence which is drawing to a close has written of his experiences and impressions while in an Ontario prison. He says: "When I shall write 'finis' to this I know not, some day in the future—how near, or how far off that day I cannot say, but it will be a day of gladness and rejoicing for me, but when I do leave I can heartily say without fear or favor, that this prison today is 100 per cent better than what it was when I entered it nearly nine years ago. Education is taking the place of ignorance."

Another Ontario inmate now about to be discharged writes: "When I came to prison I did not know anything. I was never given a chance, never went to school, could neither read nor write. I was not fitted for anything. I am going home with a fair education, am an expert blacksmith and also a good shoemaker, having been taught both these trades in the penitentiary. I would not take \$15,000 for what has been done for me while serving my sentence."

From these human documents written to prison superintendents by men who have served many years in confinement it can be seen that the Canadian system of treating the convicts in a humane manner releases them equipped and willing to make a second start in life.

CALIFORNIA BUILDS NEW ROAD SYSTEM

By End of Year State Will Have 3007 More Miles of Highway

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 23 (Special Correspondence)—By the end of the present fiscal year, California will have completed 3007 miles of its State highway program, or about one-half of the mileage incorporated in the State system through the various bond and legislative acts which have provided funds and authorization for the work. In addition to these 3007 miles are 946 miles of special appropriation roads, which are

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not incorporated in the list of completed highways. Some of these special roads are equal in construction to the standard state highways, but the majority will have to be rebuilt within a short period, if not immediately.

Total mileage in the state system, both for building and for maintenance, is 6300, or approximately 10 per cent of all the dedicated public roads in California, exclusive of the streets of incorporated cities. Of the 3007 miles of highway which will be completed at the end of next June, all built by the California State Highway Commission, 1765 miles are concrete base roads, with or without asphaltic surfacing; 305 miles are paved roads of other types, and 937 miles are graded roads.

Total expenditures of the highway department of the State up to April 1, 1922, exclusive of motor vehicle funds, which are used almost entirely for maintenance, are \$52,646,084.

ASIATICS' EXCLUSION URGED BY CANADIAN

LONDON, Ont., May 26 (Special Correspondence)—The menace of Oriental immigration on the western coast of Canada was told here by H. H. Stevens, Member of Parliament for South Vancouver, in a public address. Mr. Stevens advised that Orientals be excluded. If this were not done, he said, the Asiatics would soon be the dominating factor in the entire Dominion.

"We on the west coast," he declared, "are face to face with a grave problem. We are facing 800,000,000 of people. There are 60,000,000 in Japan, 400,000,000 in China and 340,000,000 in India."

"This is not a question of race prejudice. It is an economic and social problem. No person of the white race can live and compete on the same basis as the others. No white man can or will live like the Orientals do who enter Canada and drive the whites from the lumber camps and mills where cheap labor is welcomed. 'In industrial competition of peoples it is a fact that the lower strata always drag down the higher strata. The white man is being forced out in the west, and inroads are being made in the east. In the city of Kingston nine years ago there were two Chinese. Now there are over 300. In Vancouver one-half the retail stores are in the hands of the Orientals."

TEXAS WOMAN SEEKS TOGA
WACO, Tex., May 31—Receipts of the application of Mrs. Myrman A. Ferguson, wife of James E. Ferguson, former Governor, for a place on the Democratic primary ticket as candidate for the United States Senate was announced yesterday. Mr. Ferguson also is an announced candidate for the Senate, but he has not formally applied for a place on the July primary ticket.

MR. BARUCH LAUDS BANKERS' PARLEY

Former Economic Adviser, Leaving for Europe, Praises Work of Americans at Paris

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 30—Bernard M. Baruch, banker, chief economic counselor for the American delegation at the Paris peace conference, and former chairman of the War Industries Board, left today on the Berengaria for a three months' visit to Europe. Although Mr. Baruch admitted he was out "to seek constructive ideas" on the European situation, he denied, in a special interview accorded a Christian Science Monitor correspondent, that his trip had political strings of any sort tied to it.

"I am going to Europe with my wife and children on a trip purely for rest and recreation," he said. "I am not worried about European problems. I count on the enduring recuperative power of the western world to dig itself out of its present difficulties. The inevitable process of economic evolution is all in favor of such a development, and it is being very much aided by the real help American bankers are giving to the Paris conference of bankers."

"After all, it is to the constructive activities of the world's bankers that America can most profitably render assistance, and America's real interest in the return to stability is being convincingly expressed by their efforts. I think they are going to be successful, and that their success is going to be an extremely hopeful augury for the future."

Asked if he had anything to say about the results of America's policy of isolation, Mr. Baruch said, "Only this; American financial co-operation at Paris is help of a practical kind which will have a direct and substantial bearing on the forthcoming German loan and the other basic European problems the financial delegates are discussing. Yet American bankers acceded so naturally to the request that they associate themselves with these matters that the larger fact, actual American co-operation with Europe, has been passed over almost without comment."

"I am sorry we are isolated from Europe politically, but I am none the less glad that we have gone in where our help is counting for so much as it is in the Paris Conference of Bankers."

LEAD PRICE ADVANCED
NEW YORK, May 31—The American Smelting & Refining Company today advanced the price of lead from 5.50 to 5.65 cents a pound.

Black Brocades

A really new and charming style idea. And as usual—you'll not only find a very complete showing at Geuting's—but they're marked at popular prices.

The "Polly"
Plain satin forepart \$8
with brocade quarter.

Women's Chiffon Silk Stockings
Black, four shades of grey, ooze and white..... \$2.85

The "Alma"
All satin brocade \$9

Geuting's
(PRONOUNCED GYTING)
The Stores of Famous Shoes
PHILADELPHIA

1230 Market Family Store
1308 Chestnut Family Store

DEWEES
Quality and Standard Famous Over Half a Century

Of Special Interest in This Sale Which Starts
THURSDAY, JUNE FIRST
JUNE CLEARANCE SALE

A sale which we hope will prove to be the biggest event of the Season. Every department contributes standard quality, seasonable merchandise taken from our regular stocks to make room for new summer goods in order to bring low prices for you and quick clearance for us.

Address Mail Orders to Jane Gibson

PALMER'S SILKS
Clearance Sale

Beginning May 31st and continuing through the month of June. Eighteen years of honest dealing has resulted in a large clientele. To increase our business as well as to keep our stock fresh and up to date we hold semi-annual sales, at which time sharp reductions are made from our already low prices. Feel free to visit our daylight salon, fourth floor. As the elevator goes up the prices come down.

Mail orders will have careful attention

1318 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Plastic Shoes

Try Them and See

There is one thing more restful than changing into a Plastic Shoe at the end of a busy day, and that is—wearing Plastic Shoes from morning till night.

Plastic Shoes are scientifically designed and constructed for the promotion and preservation of foot comfort, yet they conform admirably to the best standards of style and good looks.

Once tried they become a habit.

For men, women and children. In all styles. Registered in U. S. Patent Office and sold exclusively by us. Mail orders delivered free to any part of the United States. Catalog on request.

Thayer McNeil Company
47 Temple Place 15 West Street
414 Boylston Street
BOSTON

FIGHT AGAINST KLAN SPREADS THROUGH CALIFORNIA POLITICS

Threats Fail to Force Public Officials to Resign—Lawyers Doubt States' Power to Prosecute

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 24 (Special Correspondence)—As a result of the policy of passive non-resistance adopted by the headquarters and the general membership of the Ku Klux Klan in California, as described in The Christian Science Monitor of May 15, a peculiar situation has arisen in virtually every city in California.

Several city governments have issued orders that municipal officials and employees must resign either from the Klan or from their positions with the city. Gov. William D. Stephens, as previously reported in this correspondence, issued an official order to all State employees and to all members of the National Guard that they must resign from the Klan or be dismissed by the State, and, in San Francisco and Oakland, the names of policemen and other city employees who are known to be members of the Klan were published, following orders for their resignations either from the Klan or from the city.

Threats Are Ignored

Though more than 10 days has passed since these orders were issued, so far as can be learned, not a single state, city or county employee has resigned, either from the Klan or from his position in everyday life. Thomas L. Woolwine, district attorney at Los Angeles, has announced that he has a list of 1500 members of the Klan in Los Angeles county, and has laid the matter before the grand jury, but, though the latter body has examined more than 200 witnesses, nothing has come of the investigation, and the legal fraternity is freely expressing its doubt that any penalty whatever can be attached to a man for becoming a member of the Klan or for retaining his membership in it. Mr. Woolwine's threat to call the actual members and officials of the Klan before the county grand jury at Los Angeles so far has not materialized into action, and all those witnesses who have appeared at the grand jury rooms are not members of the white-robed organization, so far as state officials have been able to learn.

In Sacramento, the agitation has developed into a bitter municipal political fight, with the actual investigation of the Klan virtually lost sight of. The city council has flatly refused to support Clyde L. Seavey, city manager of Sacramento, in his recommendation for the dismissal of seven policemen and three members of the fire department, who are accused of being members of the Klan. Five of the nine councilmen have demanded absolute proof that the accused police and firemen are members of the Klan, and, in addition, "that they have violated the oath of their office. In the event that it is shown that they are members of the Klan."

Efforts to Obtain Recall

Meanwhile, the 10 alleged members of the Klan are merely sitting quiet and saying nothing. Those who are in a position to know have informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that this dispute over the Klan and the presence of its members in the city government will be a determining factor in the next city election, and that plans already are under way for the recall of some of the leaders in the present city government as a result of the attempt to dismiss the Klansmen, or alleged Klansmen, from the employment of the city.

The status of the present administration of Sacramento—the city manager government—is now in doubt, being before the California State Supreme Court, and several attorneys here have stated that the present city government is in office illegally. If so, and Seavey succeeds in having the alleged Klansmen removed, endless complications are in sight, whichever way the state Supreme Court decides the status of the city administration. Meanwhile, Matthew Brady, district

attorney at San Francisco, who has received a list of the members of the Klan in San Francisco from Mr. Woolwine, has flatly refused to turn this list over to the board of supervisors of San Francisco. Mr. Brady declared that the report of his investigation would go to the grand jury, but not to the board of supervisors, which has made a formal and official demand upon him for his own records, a report of his investigation and the full list of members of the Klan, as supplied to him by Mr. Woolwine. It is alleged by members of the district attorney's official staff in Los Angeles that there are about 20 members of the Klan in the employ of the San Francisco city government.

Members Disavow Attacks

Representatives of the Klan in San Francisco have demanded a complete investigation of the operations of the Klan in California. They charge that outrages alleged to have been committed by Klansmen were, in fact, committed by mobs masquerading as Klansmen, and that the Klan has done nothing officially for which any American need be ashamed, and that all the work it undertakes is done with full authorization by the officials of the Klan.

Prosecution of the Klan in California is a possibility only if it is a foreign corporation, operating in this State without first filing copies of its incorporation papers, according to U. S. Webb, state Attorney-General, with headquarters in Sacramento. William S. Coburn, grand goblin of the Pacific realm, is now in Atlanta, in conference with J. W. Simmons, imperial wizard of the Klan.

Arthur Wendering of Berkeley, assemblyman from the Fortieth District, who has just announced his candidacy for the State Senate, has prepared a bill for presentation at the next session of the Legislature, applying to the Klan the principles of the criminal syndicalism law now on the statute books. Mr. Webb has informed Mr. Wendering that he believes such a law would be constitutional and capable of being enforced to the end that it would prevent the operations of such organization in this State.

The American Legion of California has gone on record, through its state executive committee, as opposed to the principles of the Klan. The committee also took the stand that "no Legionaire should become a member of the 'Invisible Empire,'" and that "the code of the Ku Klux Klan places one class of citizens in opposition to another, which is in violation of the Constitution of the United States."

CANADIAN GRAIN BELT EXPECTS GOOD CROP

WINNIPEG, Man., May 23 (Special Correspondence)—Western Canada this year will have a wheat acreage of 20,231,932, according to the latest authoritative statistics. This includes a decrease in Manitoba of 5 per cent, a decrease of 15 per cent in Saskatchewan and a 5 per cent increase in Alberta.

The wheat acreages are: Manitoba, 3,326,156; Saskatchewan, 11,523,202; Alberta, 5,379,574. The total wheat acreage in 1921 was 22,171,329.

There is general optimism as to the prospects for a good crop. Heavy rains have fallen within the last few weeks, thoroughly soaking the soil, but at the same time delaying seedling somewhat. The rain, however, is expected to result in a rapid growth when the warm weather sets in.

Farm labor appears to be plentiful through the three provinces. Wages were from \$35 to \$45 monthly, which is from \$15 to \$20 less than was paid last year.

CALIFORNIA GETS FORTNER LIBRARY

BERKELEY, Cal., May 23 (Special Correspondence)—The University of California has purchased in Paris the private library of Dr. August Fournier, one-time professor of history at the University of Vienna, according to announcement by Dr. David P. Barrows, president of the university. This collection consists of 1260 numbers, or approximately 4000 volumes.

It is largely a Napoleonic collection, and includes several very rare German editions of works dealing with the Napoleonic period.

With the addition of this collection and the private library of Prof. Henry Morse Stephens, of the faculty, the university now has one of the best libraries in America dealing with the revolutionary period in France. The department of history is developing strong graduate work in this particular field, as established by Professor Stephens, during his long connection with the university.

COLLEGE PERCENTAGE HIGH IN MANITOBA

WINNIPEG, Man., May 24 (Special Correspondence)—An investigation conducted by the University of Manitoba shows that in proportion of university students to population, Manitoba ranks higher than any other Canadian province or state of the Union. This fact was announced at the convocation held recently, at which 207 students were graduated, establishing a record in the history of the university. The enrolment during the year of 2500 students also set a record. The law school now has the first two years of the course wholly provided by the university. The pass and honor degree system has been adopted and will go into operation in the fall of 1923. By this students desiring a general cultural education may take a four-year course leading to a degree. Those wishing to specialize will have the provision of a five-year course.

TO TEST CANADIAN POTATOES

VICTORIA, B. C., May 21 (Special Correspondence)—The British Columbia Department of Agriculture has sent a shipment of potatoes to Washington, D. C., where experts will examine them to see if they are suitable for introduction into the United States. These potatoes, officials here assert, are free from troubles which have seriously affected American potato crops and it is expected they can be grown in every district of the United States. Seven varieties of potato were sent. Results of the experiments will be made known in the fall.



MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY — FOUNDED IN 1849 —
THE YEAR "THE FORTY-NINERS" BECAME "GO-GETTERS"

Tomorrow—June 1st—Thursday Begins the first in a series of "FORTY-NINER" REMOVAL SALES

Not only present up-to-the hour stocks, but also all Clothing in process in our Shops, all Woolens yet to cut and all Furnishings and Hats ordered for the next five months' trade Must be sold at 400 Washington Street.

NEW STORE on Tremont Street at Bromfield will be opened in NOVEMBER with an entirely distinct stock now making.

If you are willing to buy Quality, Workmanship,

Style—not prices merely—now is your opportunity to avail yourself of *Real Values*, plus service and square dealing, and at prices which we claim are without precedent for values offered.

GOODS OFFERED IN THIS FIRST SALE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Any Article at Price Asked Is a Bargain! Examination Will Prove It!

Men's and Young Men's Department

SACK SUITS
All Men's and Young Men's Spring and All-Season Mixtures, plain blue and blacks.
Suits Down to \$27.50 Suits Up to \$62.50
SPRING TOP COATS
Mostly foreign fabrics. Some dark colors, suitable in weight for Fall and Winter. Are weather-proofed.
Coats Down to \$27.50 Coats Up to \$57.50
SPORT SUITS
All descriptions and combinations, 2, 3 and 4 pieces.
Suits Down to \$27.50 Suits Up to \$62.50

CUSTOM CLOTHES
Our splendid Woolens from world's best makers slashed to normal ready-made levels. All are seasonable weights.
Suits to Measure \$65 \$75 \$85
RAIN COATS
Oilskin at \$6. Black Rubber at \$6. Vulcanized Cassimeres at \$10 to \$12. Choicest Gabardines at \$27.50 to \$42.50.

LIKLY LUGGAGE
Entire stock at present wholesale list prices.
Bags—Suit Cases—Trunks and Fitted Cases.

Haberdashery and Hat Department

CAPS
Checks and all colors; domestic and foreign makes; values \$3 to \$5. Cut to 95¢ and \$1.45.
Connemara Homespuns; \$3 to \$3.50. Now \$1.95.

STRAW HATS
(Sennitts) \$3 and \$4. Now \$2.25. \$5 and \$6; from Vyse & Sons, London. Now \$3.75.
\$7; from Henry Heath, Ltd., London. Now \$4.25.
Fancy braid, brown and natural; \$5 and \$6. Now \$3.95.
\$7. Now \$4.50.
\$9. Now \$6.45.

Leighorn Hats, domestic and imported; \$10. Now \$6.95.
Panama Hats, \$4.95 up.

UNDERWEAR
Union Suits—Nainsook athletic; \$1.50 value, 85¢.
Striped madras athletic; \$2 value. \$1.15.

PAJAMAS
\$3 nainsook, \$1.85.
\$4 madras, \$2.15.
\$4.50 chevrot, \$2.95.

SHIRTS
Woven Madras—Imported and domestic \$2.50 and \$3 shirts cut to \$1.65.

Woven Madras—\$3.50 and \$4 shirts cut to \$2.15.
Silk and Satin Striped Madras—\$4 and \$5 shirts cut to \$2.85.

English flannel, some collar attached. Extra One garment; \$7.50 value. Cut to \$4.85.
All-silk broadcloth shirts, \$10 value. Cut to \$5.35.

NECKWEAR
\$1.50 and \$2 values, 85¢.
\$2 and \$2.50 values, \$1.15.
\$2.50 and \$3.50 values, \$1.65.
Knitted Ties and Hand Loom Italian Grenadines, \$3.50 value, \$1.85.

HOSIERY
50c value, 35¢, 3 prs. \$1.
Fashioned Silk Hosiery, 95¢.
Golf Hose, formerly \$3.50 to \$6.50, cut to \$1.65 up.

The Washington Observer

Washington, May 29, THE air in Washington today is fairly thick with Anglo-American amenities. H. M. S. Raleigh, the fine British cruiser anchored at the navy yard for a week had only been here an hour or two when the National Museum was the scene of a presentation designed to commemorate George Washington's English ancestry. The occasion was the turning over to the United States Government by the Sulgrave Institution of Sir A. Forestier's canvas "Signing of the Treaty of Ghent." The address of presentation was made by Alton B. Parker of New York, chancellor of the Sulgrave Institution of America. Chief Justice Taft accepted the painting on behalf of the United States. John A. Stewart, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Sulgrave Institution of America, was to present another painting, Stephen Reid's "The Sulgrave Manor, George Washington's Ancestral Home," to President and Mrs. Harding, but the President's absence at Annapolis required the abandonment of the final item on the program, which was to have been a response by him, until tomorrow afternoon at the White House.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is contemplating the most ambitious globe-trotting expedition of his career. He plans during the present year to make a long-cherished trip to the Far East. Japanese labor representatives here at the time of the Washington Conference conferred with Mr. Gompers and, it appears, aroused in him the ambition to inspect Nippon and its industrial conditions. If the trip is made, it will include China and the Philippines. The labor chief has made many foreign journeys in his time, including his services on the American peace mission at Paris and attendance at international labor congresses in Europe.

David Prescott Barrows, president of the University of California, according to advisers reaching Washington, is being urged to enter the lists as a Republican opponent of Hiram W. Johnson in the California Senatorial primaries. Many Californians think he is the only man who could oppose Johnson with any chance of overcoming the Senator's well-gear state machine. Dr. Barrows is popular with the American Legion element. During the World War, he was on active service with our forces in Siberia. He is one of America's foremost authorities on Philippine affairs, having served as general superintendent of education in the islands for nine or 10 years after our acquisition of them. His "A Decade of American Government in the Philippines," published in 1915, is a standard work. Dr. Barrows was a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, national army, when mustered out of service after the armistice. He has been president of the University of California, since 1919.

Under private auspices a great and solemn referendum is being taken in Washington to sound out public sentiment on the problem of daylight-saving. The capital still is leading a worrisome and chaotic existence whereby the saving plan is in vogue, without any change in the clock, but with endless muddle, confusion and misunderstanding in every direction. A postcard vote is being taken on the following propositions:

1. In favor of daylight saving.
2. In favor of daylight saving with change of clock.
3. In favor of the present system of daylight saving.

The vote is cast with the understanding that the result will be communicated to the federal and district authorities. Both the President and Congress have stubbornly declined to yield to popular entreaties either to install "real" daylight saving or get back to normalcy.

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY

400 WASHINGTON STREET

"The Old House with The Young Spirit"

Boston

FARMER-LABOR PARTY TURNS TOWARD RADICAL COALITION

First Trial for Acquisition of Political Power to Be Made in November Elections

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 31.—The Labor Party movement in the United States entered into a new phase this week when the Farmer-Labor Party voted to participate in coalition with other radical political groups. In so doing it probably removed itself farther from the possibility of ultimately bringing under its banner the rank and file of organized labor in this country.

The party idea was an outgrowth of labor unrest, but it failed to meet with the response its promoters had hoped for. Merger with other liberal organizations, notably the Committee of Forty-Eight, was then contemplated, but the leaders of the Committee were unwilling to go as far as the Labor Party people, who pushed ahead and formed the Farmer-Labor Party.

Disappointed by Farmers
This bid for farmer support by giving the farmer the compliment of first place in the party name, however, proved fruitless. The farmers did not come in, the backbone of the organization remained Labor with radical tendencies, and those dominating the party began working for quicker means of arriving at political power. The last elections the party went through gave slight hope of success.

No matter how barren the prospect of power, the party has been in the hands of the men who originally started it, the leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and their close associates in the party. Most prominent among these is John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, just re-elected as Illinois' member on the party's national executive committee of seven.

Mr. Fitzpatrick came to national attention as chairman of the great steel strike undertaken in opposition to the advice of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Recently his federation passed resolutions and circulated them to all central labor bodies endorsing amalgamation of trade unions, as advocated by William Z. Foster, Mr. Fitzpatrick's secretary on the steel strike committee.

This policy, contrary to the established American Federation of Labor fundamental of organization by craft, stirred up so much disquiet that it brought Mr. Gompers to Chicago for a face-to-face exposure of Mr. Foster's propaganda and the handle given it here.

Some of the Socialists who came into the party when it was formed, disliking the Socialist attitude toward the war or for other reasons, would like to hasten the drawing together. The Socialists feel that the Labor Party did little more than divide the Socialist vote. Whatever the events of the future, the two parties have brought the two parties closer than ever before.

PROGRAM ADOPTED BY QUEBEC PARTY
Conservatives of Province Keep Arthur Sauve as Leader

MONTREAL, May 22 (Special Correspondence).—At a two-day convention in Montreal of the Conservative Party of the Province of Quebec, attended by 500 delegates, Arthur Sauve, Opposition leader since 1916, was unanimously re-elected and a political program adopted.

Summarizing its program, the convention said it would aid the following policies:
Regarding education: To bring a practical classification of schools and a more complete inspection to supplement the lack of teachers in the country districts.

Administration: Sufficient revenue to meet expenses, and no surplus to be achieved to the detriment of municipalities, cities or towns. No irresponsible commission, with absolute power over the people and with special privileges before the courts. To direct the savings of the people toward the development of national resources. The Ministry of Crown Lands to develop and protect the forests, to encourage the lumber industry.

Agriculture: Reorganization of agricultural societies with a view to better answering the needs of the farmer. Aid toward establishing model farms in each district of the Province. To encourage a system of practical co-operation. To assist in the storage and preservation of farm products.

Immigration: A more effective policy of colonization. Wood, land and roads to be available to colonists; special advantages to the children of colonists; special privileges for the dairy industry in the colonist settlements. Special encouragement to the bringing back of French-Canadians from the United States; taking of steps to prevent emigration from the Province.

Mining Industry: Mines must be developed to give to the Province a reasonable share in the profits, by means of royalties, so that after a certain period of time this should guarantee a large annual revenue.

Ministry of Labor: The Government must appoint a Minister of Labor and intrust the direction of that department to the most capable representative of the working class. Immediate adaptation of the Workmen's Compensation Act to modern needs, and in every case to make it a more useful and less costly method of obtaining justice for the workman.

Liquor Laws: Suppression of provincial monopoly, regulation of the sale by law.

CANADA SEEKS EASTERN TRADE
VICTORIA, B. C., May 20 (Special Correspondence).—Douglas S. Coles, trade commissioner of the Federal Department of Trade and Commerce, arrived here to confer with western Canadian manufacturing interests on the possibilities of trade expansion in China, Japan and India. He is conferring with manufacturers to ascertain what measures can be taken to increase Canadian trade with the Orient.

much of a second conference, set for December to evaluate experience and plan for the future.

The hope of the Socialists is a federated Labor Party, built on the British Labor Party model, with each unit maintaining its own individuality but combining in times of election for the common support of joint candidates. The Socialists expect to pass over their political functions to this coalition, while continuing as a propaganda institution. Not so the Farmer-Labor Party. Its spokesmen declare it purposes to continue as a political party. They appear to have rosy pictures of enlisting the others largely under their standard, if not their name.

It may be that the Farmer-Labor Party's convention just closed took the logical step before it. Prospects of capturing the American Federation of Labor seem remote. Neither the party's platform nor the bulk of its leadership would recommend it to the rank and file of organized labor. Its president, John H. Walker of Springfield, Ill., president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, is not active in the direction of the party policy.

Strongest Among Miners
The party is strongest and has had its best results in Illinois, largely through the mining communities in which Mr. Walker, a miner himself, is a factor. But party guidance is largely in the hands of the men who originally started it, the leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and their close associates in the party. Most prominent among these is John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, just re-elected as Illinois' member on the party's national executive committee of seven.

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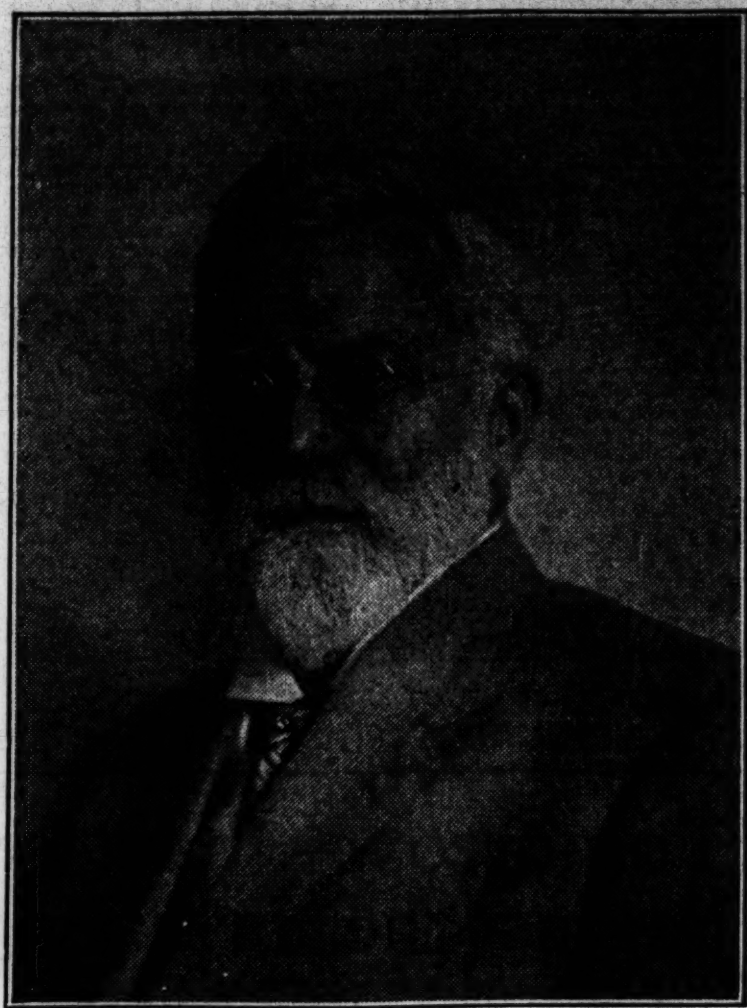
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Prof. David Gordon Lyon, Retiring Harvard Teacher, Who Has Long Been Associated With the Semitic Museum. This Photograph Was Taken by Prof. G. F. Moore, Also of Harvard

CITIZENSHIP LAWS MAY BE REVISED

Would Benefit Status of Married Alien Women

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 31.—Passage of legislation granting to married alien women the right to independent citizenship probably will be enacted by Congress before the session ends. Backed by the most influential women's organizations in the country, the proposed legislation is gaining favor steadily in Congress.

That there is an urgent need for the legislation, its supporters point out, is seen from the results of the new three per cent restrictive immigration law. In the last fiscal year prior to this law the net increase of immigration was more than 500,000. For the first nine months of the present fiscal year, operating under this three per cent law, the net increase is but 80,000, and this increase consists entirely of women and girls. The male immigrant aliens admitted do not equal those who have departed.

"The laws of the United States should be amended to permit these women to become citizens of the United States," John L. Cable (R), Representative from Ohio said. "In addition there are more than 2,250,000 female aliens 21 years and upward in the United States who are not naturalized."

"Under our law any woman who marries a citizen of the United States and who might herself be lawfully naturalized automatically becomes a citizen. This citizenship by marriage may be acquired without the woman being able to speak our language, without a study of our Constitution, and without even appearing in court and renouncing allegiance and fidelity to her foreign ruler, and without taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. Naturalization papers may be filed legally by an unmarried woman who is otherwise qualified, or by the widow of a foreign-born person not naturalized, but not by a woman during the existence of her marital relation."

QUEBEC ELECTION FORECAST
QUEBEC, May 24 (Special Correspondence).—According to statements made by ministers of the Provincial Government, the Legislative Assembly of Quebec will be dissolved and a general election held some time during the present summer. The liquor question will figure very largely in the campaign.

LEGALITY TESTED OF QUEBEC ACT

QUEBEC, May 20 (Special Correspondence).—Sir Francois Lemieux, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, in a judgment delivered at Quebec dismissed proceedings taken by a petitioner attacking the constitutionality of the Quebec Liquor Act and confirmed the right of the Provincial Legislature to pass the statute in question.

The Chief Justice said that there was no doubt the act in question was prompted by a desire to solve the social and economic problem of the liquor traffic. The act of 1921 established government control of that traffic, and in that respect appeared to modify the civil rights of the inhabitants of the province in depriving them of the particular right to sell alcoholic liquors. In this the court held that the law was constitutional.

PLANS TO REORGANIZE GRAND TRUNK TOLD
STRATFORD, Ontario, May 19 (Special Correspondence).—Interesting forecasts regarding the future status of the Grand Trunk Railway under its new administration as part of the Canadian national government-owned system were made at a public gathering here by Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the board administering the Grand Trunk.

Sir Joseph said that while he could not state officially, he surmised that the Grand Trunk would be administered from one central division with headquarters at Winnipeg. Ontario divisions would be combined and one office, probably at London, would control all traffic as far as Chicago. According to well-founded rumors, Sir Joseph said, the Canadian national system was to be composed of three great divisions. The Grand Trunk would continue to be the dominating factor in the central territory.

KANSAS TO EXPLOIT APPLES
TOPEKA, Kan., May 13 (Special Correspondence).—The Kansas Farm Bureau is at work developing co-operative machinery by which it hopes to be able to distribute in Kansas all of the apples grown in the state. Great quantities of Colorado, Idaho, and Washington apples come into Kansas each year and Kansas apples have been shipped eastward as a rule. The farm bureau is going to undertake the reversal of the movement and push the Kansas apples westward in the state.

SEMITIC TREASURES STORED IN MUSEUM AT HARVARD

Historic Material of Phoenicians, Hebrew Poets, Prophets And Lawmakers Collected by Professor Lyon

The recent announcement of the retirement of Dr. David Gordon Lyon as Hancock professor of Hebrew and other oriental languages at Harvard University, and of his appointment as honorary curator of Harvard's Semitic Museum has called attention to the story of the establishment and building up of that unique storehouse of historic Semitic material.

It had been Professor Lyon's idea for several years before the formal opening of the Semitic Museum at Harvard in 1908, to bring together under one roof, as he said in his address on that occasion, "only such objects as are intimately related to Semitic history." He felt, he said, that it was most fitting that Harvard University should have a building devoted exclusively to gathering and giving information about such peoples as the Phoenicians, who gave us the alphabet; the people of Palestine, who established monotheism, and those Hebrew poets, prophets and lawmakers to whom we owe the Bible. "Without these," he said, "there might have been a powerful western civilization, but it could never have been the civilization that we know."

Gift From Mr. Schiff
So great was the enthusiasm that Professor Lyon felt for bringing about a better understanding of the debt of modern culture to the Semite peoples and so keen was his desire to stimulate further research into the records of the Semitic past, that he could not fail to arouse in some of the Harvard students a like enthusiasm. One of those who responded warmly to his plan was James Loeb of New York, and Mr. Loeb's interest drew the attention of his brother-in-law, Jacob H. Schiff, who became so convinced of the value of the project that he came forward with \$10,000 for the purchase of material of Semitic origin, giving later \$50,000 toward a building. Other friends contributed about \$20,000 to increase the collections.

Dr. Lyon, in the mean time acted not only as a stimulator of young men in the appreciation of the Semite's contribution to world culture, but by self-forgetting labor he classified and arranged the collections that came, and himself made expeditions to various countries, securing for the museum casts of objects of Semitic origin, coins, clay tablets, and other specimens, both ancient and modern, which he considered of educational value.

Praise Former Pupils
It is difficult to get Professor Lyon to talk about himself, but he likes to tell of his former pupils who have accomplished important results. Among these is Dr. George A. Reisner, the now famous Egyptologist, who owes his start to the generous help and encouragement of his former teacher. By his single-hearted honesty of purpose Professor Lyon has inspired sufficient confidence in the minds of his pupils and of many others to raise not only the large sums necessary to build the Semitic Museum, but also sufficient money to finance a long and important exploration in search of historically significant Semitic material. The present Semitic Museum, therefore, which stands facing the Peabody and the Agassiz museums on Divinity Avenue, in Cambridge, is really a monument first to the clear-sighted gratitude of Dr. Lyon to the builders of the past, and second, to the perseverance and unselfish devotion with which he has served as curator of the collection since the first Assyrian casts were brought to Harvard University 30 years ago.

Brilliant Writer
So demanding has been the task of directing the growth of the Semitic Museum and of many other things, that the Professor Lyon has found little time for anything else besides his duties as curator and professor, but he has published in book form an enlargement of the thesis written in Leipzig for his doctor's degree and called "Keltisch-Semitische Sargone," and also "An Assyrian Manual," and many contributions to journals. Dr. Lyon was for some time editor of the Journal of the Society of Biblical Literature, and is at present one of the three editors of the "Semitic Series" of Harvard University, the third and fourth volumes of which will probably be ready in the near future.

These consist of one large book of text and another of plates describing the very important results of Dr. Reisner's explorations in Samaria, during which many interesting treasures were unearthed, including the oldest specimens of Hebrew writing. There were written with ink on potsherds and are apparently memoranda of the delivery of wine or oil to some king, probably King Ahab about 850 B. C.

More Time at Home
Now, after 40 years of teaching as full professor at Harvard, Dr. Lyon hopes to be able to spend more time in the quiet study at the back of his house on Scott Street in Cambridge. There in a room lined with books, he hopes to carry on some of the research and writing which his faithfulness to his work as teacher and curator have caused to be postponed until now.

Dr. Lyon has no intention, however, of deserting the institution for which he is so largely responsible and which he has labored so long to establish. As honorary curator of the Semitic Museum of Harvard University, he expects to do his part toward fulfilling his own prophecy made in 1903, that this museum "in an ever increasing degree will prove to be one of the most interesting and useful ever established."

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CHICAGO TO RANK THIRD CITY SOON

Growth of 53,000 Yearly Is Outdistancing Paris

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 31.—Chicago will be the third largest city in the world by March of 1934 if the present proportionate growth is maintained by principal cities, Frederick Rex, municipal librarian of Chicago, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Chicago is growing at the rate of 145 persons daily, which means 4395 each month or 53,000 yearly, he said. On the present basis of growth this city should have a population of 2,921,455 on March 1, 1934, he said, putting Chicago ahead of Paris, which by that date should have 2,910,144 persons, and necessarily will sink to fourth place in the list of the world's largest cities. Mr. Rex said he received his Paris figures from the chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Paris. His reckoning of both the Chicago and Paris figures is based, he said on an average of growth taken for the last 10-year period.

The war, he said, slackened Paris' average rate of increase for the 10-year period. The decade between 1901 and 1911 gave her an average of 17,000 annually. Chicago's figures are triple those, so Mr. Rex points out, this city is certain of reaching the third place within a very few years, even should Paris be able to increase her growing rate.

ZARA ZONE CAUSES DELAY
By Special Cable
ROME, May 31.—The Italo-Yugo-Slav agreement, it is possible, will be held up for a short time as there exists disagreement respecting the depth of the Italian zone around Zara.

FIRST CITY CLUB IS 30 YEARS OLD

New York Institution Has Been Big Factor in Civic

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 31.—With an enviable record of 30 years of constructive activity, the New York City Club—first of all the city clubs of the United States—this year celebrates its thirtieth anniversary, and, as Nelson Spencer, its president, said, "is 30 years young."

The club was organized in 1892 by a group of far-seeing young business men who possessed an urge for civic betterment—not in the welfare variety but in the form of concrete improvements. This group desired a meeting place for the discussion of civic questions and a medium for organized service in city affairs—both constructive and critical. Hence the City Club and its home in West Forty-fourth Street, which has been the starting point for a number of independent organizations, formed for some specific purposes, besides serving as a training school for many young men active in public work today.

Typical of its activities in behalf of the community at large during the past 30 years are its present trio of campaigns of particular civic importance—transportation, housing, and charter revision. A "transit committee" has surveyed the city to determine its needs; has investigated transit activities in other communities and presented a report on the flexible fare system. The club successfully opposed some features of the Transit Act, helped to secure abandonment of the perpetual franchise policy and collaborated in working out the subway system.

Another committee is working with the corporation counsel in defense of the law providing a temporary exemption from taxation for new houses. This committee, also—representing the club—has supported the "zoning" and "tenement house" laws. Recently a lengthy memorandum was forwarded to the New York Charter Commission setting forth the ideas of the club for improvements that may be incorporated into the proposed revised charter.

Drafting bills; opposing or supporting proposed legislation; studying civic administration—police, streets, water supply, etc.; are a few of the chosen activities of the New York City Club. Incidentally, while its primary interest is in New York City, there have been times when the club has become actively interested in state and federal matters; a particular instance being the opposition of the City Club Post of The American Legion to the proposed cash bonus for former service men.

GOVERNORSHIP AGAIN SOUGHT
LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 31.—Thomas Lee Woolwine, district attorney, yesterday announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor of California. This is his second campaign for that office, the first having been made in 1918.

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BOATING SWIMMING HIKING
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WILLIAM WOLTER, Superintendent at St. Joseph, Mich., or Chicago Office, 215 So. Wabash Ave., Telephone Harrison 0282.

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—exquisitely appointed, artistically arranged, and replete with novel, individual, exclusive merchandise expertly selected in all parts of the world, and assembled here in an exhibit as enthralling to the sightseer as it is gratifying to the shopper. Particularly now do the Foreign Shops attract those who seek

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MINNESOTA LINGUIST CORRALS 150,000 WORDS OF NORWEGIAN

Difficulties of Dual Language and Spelling Reform Overcome in Important New Work

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 19 (Special Correspondence)—Prof. Gisle Bothne, head of the Norwegian department of the University of Minnesota, is just completing the first American-made compendium of the Norwegian language. It is a dictionary of 150,000 words for the use of all Norwegians and students of Norwegian in the world.

Although the World War interrupted all correspondence between Professor Bothne and his publishers in Christiania, and although the rules governing Norwegian spelling have been changed twice by the Norwegian Government since the beginning of the work several years ago, Professor Bothne has made steady progress. Today there remain only minor revisions and a conference with associates at the University of Christiania before publication.

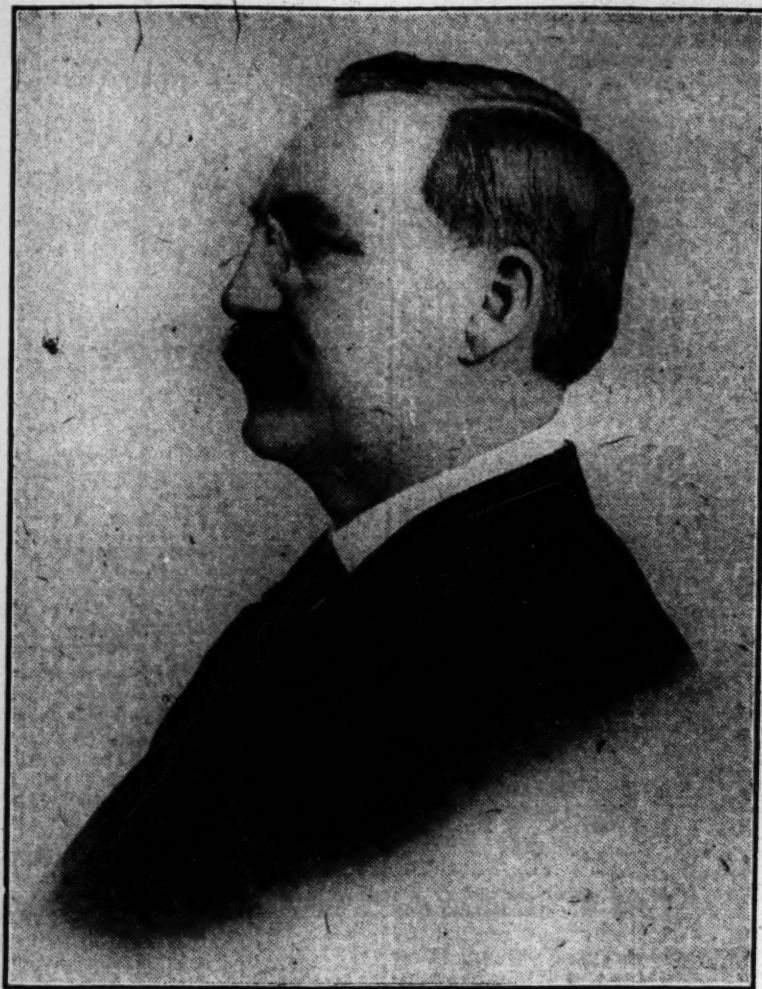
Two Languages Recognized
Among the peculiar difficulties experienced by Professor Bothne is the fact that Norway is a country with two officially recognized languages and a multitude of dialects. Norway's greatest authors write in both languages. For example, John Bojer, modern Norwegian novelist and a winner of the Nobel prize, writes his books in "Riksmål," or "the language of the realm." Arne Garborg, another noted Norwegian author, writes in "Landsmaal," or "the language of the land."

One of the problems which Professor Bothne has sought to solve in his book is how to co-ordinate these two languages so that the student of Norwegian can read with equal facility the works of Garborg or Bojer. He is using "Riksmål," the established form of expression used by literary folk, as the basis of his work and has added forms from "Landsmaal" to bring it up to date.

Spelling Simplified
In 1909 a ruling was passed by the Norwegian Government which simplified spelling and made it more in accordance with the pronunciation. This ruling made all previous dictionaries out of date. In 1919 a more radical law was passed which made the spelling almost like our simplified spelling of "tho" for "though" and similar forms. Both of these rulings made it necessary for Professor Bothne to revise his previous work.

While the "Landsmaal" is the fami-

lar form of the native Norwegian, students cannot begin on that form as it is more difficult than "Riksmål," or the established literary form. One of the unusual features of Professor Bothne's work is notation of the pronunciation after each word, a feature which does not appear in previous Norwegian dictionaries.



Prof. Gisle Bothne
Minnesota Educator, Who Has Compiled 150,000-Word Dictionary of Norwegian Language

gressional tariff committee and he declared that the 33 cents a pound specific duty on wool was necessary to keep the wool-growing industry alive here.

"Wool can be raised in Argentina for 18 cents a pound less than we can raise it," he said. "In Australia sheep can run on the range the year round. Here we have to feed, and at lambing time we have to provide shelter. A ton of wool can be shipped from Australia to Boston for less than from Montana to Boston. We cannot compete with those disadvantages and cheaper labor to boot. In the past 10 years the wool production in this country has decreased 1,200,000 pounds a year. The clip here in 1922 will be about 225,000,000 pounds. Add to that about 50,000 pounds of pack-

KING SHOWS SPAIN MASTER STROKES

His Popularity Helps to Overcome Excess of Politics in Nation's Affairs

MADRID, May 2 (Special Correspondence)—Rumors, which are more than rumors, are passing swiftly where the best intelligence runs concerning the present position and action of King Alfonso in the difficult affairs of Spain. For some years he has been regarded by fair judges as the surest and keenest statesman in the land, and on previous occasions he has at a king's stroke rescued the state from chaos into which the politicians had plunged it.

Knowing his strength and his popularity, and perceiving the semi-collapse of the political and governmental machine through the bitterness and illogical acts of rival factions, the King is inclined to exert his own personal influence to the uttermost and is doing it—in a strictly constitutional manner.

Strong Backing Essential
He might not take such a lead unless he had the backing of some strong political personality. The strongest man in Spain at present, personally and not in the sense of political and party numbers and influence, is Mr. de la Cierva, but it has not appeared that he has ever been on terms of cordial intimacy with the King.

Now the King has had scored against him in recent times only one doubtful mark, and there are disputes about that. It was in connection with the crisis a few weeks ago provoked by the military juntas, who threatened to bring Mr. de la Cierva, then War Minister, out of the War Office by force, and who carried the country nearer to a great national crisis than it had been for some time.

On that occasion the King appeared to side with the military juntas in their arbitrary attitude of dictatorship, and is reported to have hesitated about signing the decree presented to him by the Premier, reducing their status and capacity. But the decree was ultimately signed. Now the Juntas, it seems, never will be got rid of.

Transfers in Command
The King has signed a decree nominating General Arbanaz as Commandant General of Melilla, perhaps the most important of all the Spanish African positions after that of the High Commissioner. General Arbanaz was Undersecretary of State for War, and in that office he is replaced by General Barrera, who has for some time been acting as Commandant General of Larache, and as such has had charge of the most important operations at the western end of the Spanish zone of Morocco, and has done well. General Sanjurjo goes from Melilla to take Barrera's place at Larache. These changes might call for little comment, although of great importance, if it were not for the fact that it is commonly reported and seems to be true that they have been made at the instigation of the military juntas.

King Doubts Policy
It is known that the King is very anxious about Morocco, and has grave doubts on the policy that Spanish politicians show a strong tendency to pursue, namely to water down Spanish action in the zone, and withdraw to a considerable extent. The King is evidently one of the few who appreciate the disastrous effect that such reduced action, and the confession of failure that it involves, must have on Spanish prestige abroad. It would certainly make the position of Spain in regard to France very much more difficult.

As to the King's victories in democracy, his latest achievement and the most striking of a long series, would be considered too humorous to be real in any other country than Spain, where contrariness and illogical situations are always most acceptable. Professor Unamuno is now a Monarchist! Nobody acquainted with contemporary Spanish writings and politics need have it explained to him what a strange conversion is this, but

he may need to be assured that Dr. Unamuno has actually been to the Palace, has been received there by the King, and was presented by none other than the Count de Romanones, who, with a smile, took the former rector of the University of Salamanca to the king's presence as a great capture.

Last year Dr. Unamuno was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for lese majeste, but the sentence was never carried out, and it has been suggested that the King personally inter-

SWISS AIRPLANES BEING KEPT BUSY

Carried Without Mishap 6600 Passengers During 1921

GENEVA, May 2 (Special Correspondence)—The report of the Swiss Department of Railways and Telegraphs contains a new chapter dedicated to aerial traffic. It mentions, under the heading of commercial aviation, that 4900 flights were made, and 6600 passengers carried during 1921 without a single accident. The number of pilots increased during the year from 24 to 43, although 10 retired.

The decrease in railway traffic has thrown out of use about 1000 goods wagons belonging to the federal railways, and a certain number of passenger carriages. An effort is being made to find a market abroad for these. Several steam locomotives also have become superfluous because of further electrification of the railways.

The postal section expresses the belief that the culminating point of the downward curve in the financial situation has been reached, but considers that if order is to be restored, expenses must not be allowed to increase side by side with receipts. Various measures have been taken to reduce costs, and efforts are being made to bring about closer co-operation between the posts and railways, by which economies may be effected. The Swiss telephone service has not been affected greatly by the economic readjustment. A falling off of 5 per cent in local calls is counterbalanced by a similar increase in inter-town calls. Moreover, the number of subscribers has increased from 116,000 to 122,000.

JAPANESE DEMAND FOR LUMBER IS LESS

VICTORIA, B. C., May 22 (Special Correspondence)—In spite of the optimistic market forecasts of Japanese timber buyers, who visited this coast recently, Japanese importers have almost ceased to place lumber orders with north Pacific coast mills. Lumber shipments, contracted for some time ago, are still being cut, and ships will continue for some time to carry these orders across the Pacific.

The raid of Japanese buyers upon the lumber output of this coast, lifted the lumber industry out of a serious slump some months ago and the present softening of the Japanese market would have had serious results but for greatly increased shipments from the coast to the middle western states and to the United States Atlantic seaboard. The Atlantic seaboard has been asking for Pacific lumber for some time but up to a short time ago the price was not high enough to justify heavy cutting for that market. Considerable shipments, with higher prices, will go to the Atlantic by boat via the Panama Canal soon.

CHINESE LOOK UPON RECOVERY OF SHANTUNG AS IMPROBABLE

Feeling Grows Japan's Demands for Payment Before Giving up Province Will Be Impossible to Meet

TSINGTAO, Shantung Province, April 10 (Special Correspondence)—Will China actually recover Shantung? The Chinese are suspicious, foreigners in China are frankly skeptical, and even the Japanese intimate their departure may not be as assured a fact as the China-Japanese Treaty would lead one to believe.

There are at least three grounds on which the Japanese might try to justify their retention of the leased territory and the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway to meet the bill which Japan will present for the railway and for the development of Tsingtao; the inefficiency of China in managing the railway; and her failure to protect foreign life and property from the ravages of those bandits with which Shantung is infested. On any one of these three points China may fail, and to do so would be to invite Japan to remain in Shantung, an invitation which she will do her best to have given her, and which she will accept with alacrity.

Bill Will Be Large
The first question to be settled is that of Japan's bill. The \$31,000,000 for the railway stipulated in the treaty is turning out to be a drop in the bucket, much to the consternation of the Chinese, who had started joyfully to raise this sum by popular subscription.

That her bill is justly large is not doubted for a moment. Tsingtao stands out today as the best constructed and well kept-up city in the Far East, while the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway is far better than any road under Chinese management. The work started originally by the Germans has been ably carried on and added to by the Japanese. In Tsingtao, the harbor, new buildings and houses, extended roads, sanitation improvements, lighting and water systems, and other features of a thoroughly modern city give outward evidence of the huge sums Japan has spent on improvements of property taken over from the Germans in 1914.

Whether or not her bill is justified, the important question remains of China's ability to pay it.

Present Income Mortgaged
Every available source of income already is mortgaged to the limit and the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway would be the only security which China could offer and which Japan would accept. The loan would have to be from Japan, and holding her property in Shantung as security for payment for its return to China, Japan would be once more firmly entrenched in the Province until China could pay it off.

No definite figure has yet been set. It is being estimated now at Tokyo, but according to present indications and to statements by Dr. Akizama, chief of the civil administration of Tsingtao, it will be about \$168,000,000 Mexican. This is the feeble being put out by Japan, but in the face of strong foreign opposition to such an exorbitant price, it doubtless will be lowered, and already General Yui, military governor of the leased territory, has expressed his opinion that Dr. Akizama's figures are too high.

Represents Cost to Japan
This huge total represents the cost to Japan, which China must pay, of all

her improvement operations in Shantung, including the railway, the mines, the salt works, the wireless and construction in Tsingtao.

For all this, China must pay, and Japan will not relinquish her rights in Shantung until the bill has been agreed upon by China and definite arrangements made for the payment. Japan will not present her bill formally until the China-Japanese conference for final settlement is held some time next month.

Claims Viewed as Outrage
Those close to Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese commissioner of Shantung affairs, characterize the reported Japanese claims as an outrage.

The Japanese attitude may best be summed up in the words of Dr. Akizama: "Upon the return of Tsingtao, China must pay the due indemnity, but whether she, who is so nearly bankrupt, can pay the bill is a question. It will be an enormous one. This could be arranged by a loan between the two governments. The Chinese national loan is only paper and will not do. There remains the question of China's ability to pay."

If within the next nine months the Chinese Government cannot find the money to pay, or can do so only in the way the Japanese official suggests, Shantung will remain Japanese territory and China will have gained little from the help of America and England, and from the settlement arrived at during the Washington Conference.

HARD YEAR REPORTED BY NORWEGIAN LINE

CHRISTIANIA, May 2 (Special Correspondence)—The report of the Norwegian American Line for 1922 shows that it was an extremely difficult year. Some of the company's boats were idle part of the time, but the routes were kept up. Wages had fallen a little, but a fresh and more sweeping reduction became absolutely necessary. A surplus of 3,000,000 kroner on the year's operations had been applied to writings off, but a dividend of 6 per cent has been declared which will be defrayed from the regulating fund. The company now owns two fast passenger boats and 14 up-to-date cargo boats, besides some smaller craft. All the new vessels on contract have been delivered.

How Wool Grower Is Benefited by Operation of State Pools

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, May 20
NEARLY one-tenth of the total wool clip of the United States this year will be sold through state wool pools, it is made known by the American Farm Bureau Federation, which has just completed its tabulation of the results of last year's co-operative sales.

In 1921 wool growers who marketed through the pools sold 22,298,856 pounds of wool and put in their pockets a cash premium of \$1,013,549, according to the tabulation, this sum being the estimated excess they received by marketing through pools over the price they would have received if they had marketed individually to wool buyers. There were 45,246 individual consignors to the 22 co-operative pools.

"The wool pools make the wool grower independent of the wool speculator," said C. J. Fawcett, director of wool marketing for the Federation, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "As soon as the grower sends in his wool it is graded and weighed, and the grower may have a cash advance of 50 per cent of the market price. The wool is warehoused and sold at the most favorable time."

"The wool grower obtains approximately 20 per cent more for his wool than he would if he sacrificed it for spot cash to a speculator. The pools not only get the wool growers two to five cents a pound more for their wool, by doing all the selling and handling at cost, but they have the effect of stimulating the primary market. Wool buyers put their prices up when they have to bid against the certain advantages of the wool pools."

Cash Reserve Provided
It is an economic necessity for the wool grower, like the grain grower, or any other producer of commodities which are not immediately consumed, to have available a reservoir of cash from which he may obtain a supply without waiting for his goods to be manufactured, and sold. This cash supply, said Mr. Fawcett, is now made available by the state wool pools and the wool grower need no longer depend on the wool buyer.

Another great benefit to the wool growing industry of the United States is the improved flocks which are being developed by the education resulting from the wool pools, according to Mr. Fawcett.

"If the co-operative warehouses did nothing else for the wool growers, this education alone would be the greatest thing that ever happened to wool growing in this country," he said. "The custom of wool speculators is to buy wool in bulk, paying a flat price per pound. The co-operative warehouses grade the wool accurately and pay the grower accordingly. There are about 21 commercial grades of wool. The high quality, long staple grades bring the high prices and it costs no more to feed and maintain a high grade sheep than a common one. The lesson is so obvious to the consignors to the pools that great improvement in the strains of the flocks already is apparent, and if it continues America will become a country of high grade sheep."

Wool pools under the direction of

the farm bureau federation are now maintained in 15 states, with principal concentration points at Chicago, Syracuse, N. Y., Columbus, O., Baltimore, Md., Lansing, Mich., Fargo, N. D., Portland, Ore., and Houston, Tex.

The wool pool movement is three years old, Mr. Fawcett said, although the first great co-operative warehouse was that of the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company of Chicago, organized in 1910 and the parent organization of the state pool directed by the federation.

"The start of the state pools was the war organization of the United States Government," said Mr. Fawcett. "From that war co-operation the wool grower learned his lesson. The government commandeered all wool for war use, stored it, graded it, paid according to grade and bid business on a cost basis. The wool grower learned the great lesson that they obtained 2 and 3 cents a pound more for their wool if it were properly prepared for market by being cleaned. It was the biggest lesson the wool growers ever had in grading and marketing wool. The wool grower really learned something about his product. Wool must be stored and graded. By the pools the wool grower learned that he could do the work for himself at a cost of less than one-half cent a pound."

Protection Declared Necessary
Organization of wool pools will proceed as rapidly as possible, Mr. Fawcett said. The federation now is organizing Nebraska. The method of organization is to survey the wool production and assess 1/2 to 1/2 cent a pound for warehousing and expenses. Capital is available for advances to consignors as soon as the wool is under cover.

The Chicago pool last year prepared to advance \$6,000,000 if needed. More than \$4,000,000 actually was advanced by Chicago to consignors of wool.

"The only reason we have only about 10 per cent of the wool production of the country in the state pools is that the wool growers have been so heavily in debt in the past two years that they have not been able to finance the proposition," said Mr. Fawcett. "They have been compelled by their banks to sell immediately for whatever they could get in spot cash from the speculators."

"Wool growing in the United States is the child of protection," Mr. Fawcett stated frankly. He was one of the principal witnesses before the con-

pulled. The total will be only about 40 per cent of our domestic requirements.

"Without a high protective tariff we can't have sheep. It is instructive to look at a chart of the number of sheep year by year compared with the range of the tariff. The sheep line goes right up and down with the tariff line."

EXPOSITION BUILDINGS WILL BE REPAIRED

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 20 (Special Correspondence)—A fund of over \$100,000 has been raised recently for the purpose of restoring certain of the buildings in Balboa Park which have begun to fall into ruin. The buildings were erected for the Panama Exposition, held here in 1915-1916, and like the buildings used by other great expositions, were not all constructed as permanent establishments. They have, however, lasted well, considering their structure, and with the fund just raised, it is believed they can be restored and kept for further use for at least 20 years.

At this time, they house a museum of the Natural History Society of San Diego County, and various other exhibits, and provide meeting places for conventions, poultry, and other shows. The city government donated \$25,000, the county \$25,000 and the balance of the fund was given by citizens.

Balboa Park comprises over 1300 acres in the heart of the city. Every known specimen of tree and flower and shrub that will grow in this climate is to be found within the grounds.

The Store of To-day and To-morrow

THE FAIR

Established 1875 by E. J. Lehmann
State, Adams and Dearborn Streets, Chicago.

Special Demonstration of National Pressure Cooker



A modern invention which is a great labor saver; saves time, labor and fuel; can cook an entire meal in thirty minutes; unexcelled for canning fruits and vegetables.



Sold on Extended Payment Plan

10 quart	\$29.98
12 quart	\$34.28
17 quart	\$38.62
25 quart	\$46.42

Demonstration, Sixth Floor.

For Quality Shoe Repairing

Phone Central 2000

We will call for those comfortable old shoes, make them practically like new, and deliver them promptly. Rubber heels put on WHILE YOU WAIT. 50c PER PAIR.

Parrot goes repairs given prompt and careful attention and return charges prepaid.

STANDARD Shoe Repairing Co.

26 W. Lake St. 2d Floor Chicago

There is a distinctive Foster Shoe for every occasion

The Foster Collegiate Pump

and appropriate hosiery

A semi sports model in smoked elk-skin with dark tan trimmings and in grey elk with black—a leather sole and the Foster one inch leather heel.

F. E. FOSTER & COMPANY

115 NORTH WABASH AVENUE
and The Foster Drake Hotel Shop
CHICAGO

and at Baltimore Avenue and 11th Street, Kansas City

Why Save

Saving, laying by a definite sum regularly is putting your money to work for you. The interest aids in the increase of principal. This is another reason for starting a savings account.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

La Salle and Jackson Streets Chicago

Gordon's Inc

315 Michigan Avenue North
Suits, Gowns, Wraps, Lingerie, Millinery

Established 1899

Edgewater Laundry Company

CLEANERS-DYERS LAUNDERERS

5535-5541 Broadway, CHICAGO

We Specialize in Family Wash and Wet Wash
Phone Edgewater 430

FOR GROWING CHILDREN

Milk is very nourishing, natural food. Insist on BOWMAN'S. It is clean!

Bowman Milk

BARRY COMPANY
CHICAGO

SHOUKAIR

Rugs-Carpets-Cleaned-Repaired

1219-21 E. 47th St., Chicago
PHONE OAKLAND 1961-3089

The Capitol Tea Room

1208 L. ROCKWELL, ESTHER C. STAMATS
Under New Management

Where particular people find perfection in food and reason in prices

Luncheon Afternoon Tea Dinner

Second Floor Republic Building
Corner State & Adams Sts., Chicago

Parker's Cafe

Hyde Park Bldg. at Lake Park Ave.
CHICAGO

Chicken Dinner \$1.00

JUST COME AND SEE

What wonderful values I am showing in DRESSES

Formerly buyer for Marshall Field & Co. so my PRICES ARE MODERATE

THE GRATHWOHL SHOP

1210 10th Floor Stevens Bldg. CHICAGO

Stella Hagaman

Hows Corsets

Print-Lace Corsets Darning Girdles Back-Lace Corsets Elastic Girdles Phoenix Underwear Brassieres

Telephone Dearborn 6264
Room 1323 Stevens Building, Chicago

FRAUD ON MASONRY BRINGS TWO-YEAR TERMS IN PRISON

Three Promoters Sentenced in Utah—Operations Said to Have Brought in \$1,500,000

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 24 (Special Correspondence)—A trial declared to be of world-wide importance in the Masonic fraternity has just been concluded here with the conviction of Matthew McBlain Thomson, Thomas Perrot, and Dominic Bergera, officers of the American Masonic Federation, who have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$5000 each for using the mails to defraud.

The trial was held in the federal court with Judge Martin J. Wade of Iowa presiding. The federal judge, Tillman D. Johnson, did not sit in the case on account of being a Mason. Jurors were drawn from citizens who were members of neither regular Masonic bodies or the organization of which Thomson was the head. Counsel employed were non-Masons.

The charge against the defendants was that they used the mails to defraud in obtaining memberships in the American Masonic Federation. It was brought out by the prosecution that in regular Masonry no solicitation is made, and that the defendants made extravagant claims which could, it was asserted, have no foundation.

Council Called Spurious

Mr. Thomson said that the federation had authority to grant or confer degrees from the "Grand Council of Rites of Scotland." This council was characterized by the Government as spurious and without standing anywhere. Further, Mr. Thomson claimed that the federation had a chain of title from Mother Kilwinning Lodge of Scotland. Prosecuting counsel in his argument contended that Thomson had failed to substantiate this claim.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the defendants had taken between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 in the course of their operations in the United States.

Evidence was given by several witnesses who formerly belonged to the federation that Thomson covered degrees from the fourth to the thirty-third in one afternoon. Testimony was also adduced that the cost of obtaining the degrees varied, some paying about \$75 and others paying hundreds for the same "honors."

Following the sentence, Judge Wade permitted a stay of execution of the penalty for 60 days to allow an appeal. Fixing bond in each case at \$15,000, Thomson and Bergera were released on this bond. Perrot, who for a few days vainly attempted to raise the amount and was confined in the county jail here, decided not to appeal and asked that he start serving his sentence at Leavenworth. As a consequence he was taken to Leavenworth by a deputy United States marshal.

"Only Victim," Says Mr. Perrot

When asked if there was anything to be said before sentence should be passed Mr. Perrot was the only one to speak. "I am not guilty in any part, portion or share," he said. "I am only a victim of circumstances in having been secretary of the organization."

In answering this and in passing sentence, the judge said: "Well, nobody doubts the evidence in this case without being absolutely convinced that this thing has been a

fraudulent scheme from the beginning. I can see where an ignorant person might find some possible excuse for the methods employed in this case. As for intelligent and experienced people trying to convince the court that this organization and this plan and this work that had been going on is on the square, it can't be done.

"It was represented time and time again, without dispute, to men who were led largely by their attraction to an ancient organization, it was represented to them specifically, and it has not been denied, that by virtue of their association with this organization the doors of Masonry to the world over were open to them, outside of the United States, which is, of course, an absurd claim under the evidence in this case.

"No pretense was made here that this money was kept in any business-like way for the benefit of the organization. What became of it I don't know, but there was more than \$1,000,000 taken in here. The head of the organization testified before the court here that he didn't know and in fact had some difficulty in recalling whether there was ever an account of the organization in a bank anywhere in the world.

"So that, gentlemen, there is only one thing for the court to do. If it were not for the age of Mr. Thomson at this time there would be a long prison sentence, because I think he is the chief actor."

Guilt on 10 Counts

Messrs. Thomson, Perrot and Bergera were respectively grand president, secretary and treasurer of the federation. All were found guilty of each of the 10 counts of the indictment under which they were tried.

The trial was an outgrowth of an investigation begun by the Post Office Department in 1915, and the grand jury indictment was filed April 23, 1921. Evidence in the trial involved the activities of the American Masonic Federation in a dozen states of the Union and of Masonic and alleged Masonic bodies in Scotland, England, France, Italy, Spain, Germany and other countries.

The federation, which at the peak had a membership of about 10,000, was organized in 1907 by Mr. Thomson in Idaho. He is an emigrant from Scotland, where he had been a member of a regular lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, but evidence showed he had been expelled.

The Government introduced evidence to show that the defendants had fraudulently claimed regularity of title and had misrepresented the character and their order through false assertions of its authenticity. The evidence further showed the existence of a corps of organizers, who obtained members on a commission basis.

In his instructions to the jury, Judge Wade emphasized that fraud and misrepresentation were the only issues, conflicting claims of opposing fraternal orders.

In addition to the sentences imposed, the court also ordered the defendants to pay the costs, totaling more than \$12,000. One possible result of the verdict, it was said, was that suits for injunction might be filed to prevent the further promulgation of the work of the American Masonic Federation.

and the works connected therewith to their former standard. In order to accomplish all this the water which had flooded the mines had to be pumped away, the total volume of which was estimated at over 1,000,000 hectolitres. Up to the present half this amount has been pumped away and working-levels have been restored with great difficulty.

New shafts have been sunk into the unaffected parts of the ground, but big risks are attached thereto. Despite these facts, however, results promise to be interesting in the future and even reassuring for the present, have been achieved.

The towns, too, are being reconstructed. Arras, Amiens, Bethune are gradually arising out of their ruins, while villages also are growing up. Certain of them, such as Locourt, Ayvon, Mericourt have been entirely rebuilt and the traveler who visits this beautiful corner of Picardy could hardly believe them to be the same villages which were nothing but a mass of ruins. This work of reconstruction for a single department has cost us much more than a 1,000,000,000 gold francs.

BRITAIN RESENTS OIL-GRAB CHARGE

Anxious to Correct Mistaken Impression in America

LONDON, April 28 (Special Correspondence)—It is apparent that a good deal of misconception exists in the United States and elsewhere as to the policy adopted by Great Britain in regard to the future development of the world's oil resources. British experts realize this misconception and are sincerely anxious to remove any impression of a British desire to "grab" all the oil she possibly can. It must be remembered that during the war and up to the middle of the following year Britain stood in urgent need of every gallon of oil she could get for her naval and other war purposes. Hence practically unceasing demands were made on oil producing and marketing localities.

In many quarters these demands were not considered in the light of the abnormal circumstances then obtaining, and there is no doubt that it was definitely accepted by some both in England and America, as well as in Holland, that Great Britain intended to plant her flag in every oil-producing locality, and to keep everyone else out where she was able to obtain a foothold.

This is not the case. Great Britain, along with her friends in America, believes that oil production in every field should be encouraged and should proceed along systematic and economic lines irrespective of national interests. She realizes that, even if the opportunity were afforded, she could not undertake oil production throughout the world, and is, in consequence, anxious that the very best technical knowledge shall be brought to bear on this question of international importance.

Another factor which has tended to create a wrong impression of Britain's intentions was the holding of shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company by the British Government. The fault is probably that of the Government itself, which failed to make it clear that its influence ended with the share holding. Administration was left solely to the company and was not participated in in any way by the British Government.

Another view somewhat widely entertained at one time was that the Government held shares in the Royal Dutch Shell organization, and this was stressed to the discredit of the British Government and the Royal Dutch Shell, when, in fact, the Government had no interests in that concern. Sir John Cadman, formerly director of the British petroleum executive, and an authority on oil matters, has recently returned from America and his view is that those prominent in the American oil industry fully understand Britain's policy, but there are others who do not, and Britain's reputation has suffered in consequence. He was able to remove many of the misunderstandings and to discuss some basis for co-operation between the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company regarding operations in Persia, which has been submitted for the endorsement of the Persian authorities.

During the three years since the signing of the armistice the workers have waged a decisive and successful campaign against the ruins and general decay with a tenacity of purpose that has no parallel, he said. In 1915, more than 600,000 of them had set out and close on 400,000 returned to accomplish these marvels. They had to regain 128,000 hectares of arable land, 800,000 hectares of forest land, 10,000 hectares of grazing land, 5000 hectares of ponds, and in addition to this 28,000 hectares of the so-called "Red Zone," which had henceforth been regarded as worthless except to plant pine trees or leave fallow. Moreover, they were obliged to empty and clean out 17,000 wells and 2000 reservoirs, drain and clean out 300 kilometers of watercourses, irrigation and drainage canals, also 100,000 houses, stables and barns had to be rebuilt.

BRITISH ECONOMIST TALKS TO ROTARIANS

TORONTO, Ont., May 27 (Special Correspondence)—The importance of goods and service as a standard for measuring values was emphasized by Sir William Schoaling, British economist, to the Rotary Club. England had done great things in economics in the last five years, he said, from which it had been learned that the two forming agencies are religion and economics, with wealth and welfare definitely connected.

"We should use the wealth over which we have control for the promotion of our welfare," stated Sir William. "Money that is frittered away in things which are forgotten the moment they are gone, is money lost to our welfare."

Sir William stated that economic thinking merely means right thinking and taking all factors into account, and getting them accurate in arriving at the proper solution of a problem. The right use of goods and service, he added, is as essential in peace as in war.

GREK RUMOR UNCONFIRMED
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 31—The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed by the Greek legation here that it knows nothing of the rumor that General Papoulas has asked to be relieved of his command in Anatolia because he has now reached the age when retirement is compulsory. It considers such a request most unlikely.

NEW YORK'S GREENHOUSES LEAD
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 31—New York State holds a leading place in America in the production of ornamental plants and cut flowers, with an annual production worth \$6,000,000. Last year there were 1400 growers of such glass-house products. Other states foremost in flower production are Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

UNITED STATES AS PATTERN TO CHINA, URGED BY EDUCATOR

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield Says That Changing East Has Stupendous Problems to Solve

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 31 (Special)—"The Challenge of China to America" was the subject of an address by Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, yesterday at the Memorial Day services at Mt. Holyoke College in the Mary Lyon Chapel.

wholly that China has not been split up among the half dozen "civilized" countries. The American policy of the open door and the preservation of China's territorial integrity has served China. It is important to remember, however, that this policy must be maintained in all good faith



Drawn from photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of Massachusetts Agricultural College

President Butterfield returned to this country but a short time ago from a six months' trip through China, Korea, and Japan as a member of the China Education Commission, of which President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke was also a member.

"The changing East has stupendous problems to solve that affect the West profoundly," said President Butterfield. "The adjustment of population to resources; the development of modern industry, if possible without its evils; the establishment of universal education; the inauguration and maintenance of stable, honest, efficient government, and the application of the Christian teaching to personal and social life are all burning questions in China. China is trying to turn her face from the past to the future. She looks to the West for guidance. She wants to utilize Western experience. 'Now this Eastern problem constitutes a real challenge to America. It is a challenge first to our self-interest, because from the standpoint of trade, China's millions constitute the greatest single potential market as well as a great possible source of raw material for our own manufacture. The peace of the world depends in no small degree upon what happens in and to China. But the Far Eastern question is also a challenge to our humanitarian or Christian instincts. Here is a people struggling toward the light. Can we help them? They have almost a pathetic faith in American good will and American ideas. Can we capitalize this faith in terms of real service?"

"The elements in this challenge seem to me to be at least three. The first is a challenge to understand. It is not easy to grasp the problems of China without a visit and the personal contact and touch thus acquired. Doubtless, however, the Washington Conference helped materially in giving correct notions concerning China's difficulties. But it is quite hopeless for America to be of assistance to China or to protect America's own interests in the Far East unless the more significant aspects of China's civilization, situation, and yearnings are understood and appreciated. The Far Eastern question, in which China is the central figure, should be made as much a subject of careful study in school and college and by all thoughtful people as any domestic American problem, simply because it is so intimately bound up with America's future."

"China also constitutes a standing challenge to America to be fair and square and helpful. It is to our everlasting credit that America, of all the nations that have dealt with China, has been the only one that has not grabbed territory or special rights. It is due to America almost

and that we must back it fully if we are to be China's real friend. It should never be said of America, by any future historian, that she has been anything less than absolutely fair and honest and broad-minded in her dealings with China, or that she has failed in the offices of true international friendship."

"And finally, China's faith in America is a challenge that we shall be a pattern. The worst skepticism in China today is a skepticism concerning the reality and honesty of our claim to be a truly Christian nation. We cannot criticize China for failing to develop her factory system on humanitarian lines if we ourselves fail to apply the Christian principles to our own industry. We can hardly preach the highest form of personal morality if any large body of our citizens in China fail to meet the moral tests of Christian teaching. We can scarcely urge China to the right international relationships unless we ourselves can fulfill international obligations of leadership and influence. "More than we realize, we have the obligation to the finest possible development of our own civilization because we are being looked to as a sort of model. China's challenge to America is not only to sympathize and help but to be a pattern."

LONDONERS TOLD OF "DRY" AMERICA

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 5—S. K. Ratcliffe, the journalist, on his return from the latest of a series of lecture tours in the United States, put before the members of the Emerson Club what he

called "the plain facts and common sense of prohibition," and gave his London audience perhaps the best survey of the situation in America since the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment so far made in England.

He found among disinterested people no feeling in the United States for reversing prohibition.

There was no question whatever, Mr. Ratcliffe said, that America stood the strain of industrial depression in a way that would have been utterly impossible before national prohibition.

Mr. Ratcliffe pointed out that prohibition is not merely an American experiment, but represents in an increasing measure the considered policy of English-speaking people all over the world. Canada has practically gone dry; Australia and New Zealand will almost certainly follow suit, he believed. "It is beyond question," he said, "that the people of our race overseas have decided to get rid of liquor—certainly of ardent spirits."

PUBLIC UTILITIES TOLD TO USE "ADS"

California Railroad Commission Indorses Judicious Publicity

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 23 (Special Correspondence)—Power companies and other public utilities corporations of California have secured the approval of the State Railroad Commission for use of the newspaper advertising to promote and extend their business.

"Describing newspaper advertising as the best, most effective and cheapest form of salesmanship, Harley W. Brundage, president of the commission, has made clear the position of the commission in a letter to Franklin Hichborn, of Santa Clara, who questioned the right of power companies to charge advertising expense to the operative account, especially in territory where competition is not a serious factor."

It is the view of the commission that lack of serious competition should have no bearing on the proper use of advertising. Mr. Brundage's reply to Mr. Hichborn points out that modern advertising seeks to secure new business, rather than merely to take business away from a competitor. He makes clear, however, that advertising should be measured by results obtained, and must not be of the "political propaganda" type, to meet the approval of the commission. By enlarging the volume of business, judicious advertising, it is held, results ultimately in reduced costs to the consumer, and is "not only legitimate on the part of the company, but desirable from the standpoint of the rate-payer."

KANSAS WOMEN PLAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY

TOPEKA, Kan., May 26 (Special Correspondence)—The Kansas League of Women Voters is going to conduct institutes for women voters during the coming campaign. This was the decision of the league at its recent annual meeting. These institutes will be entirely non-partisan in their activity, except as they may relate to the measures the league and the women generally may demand from the Legislature. Mrs. C. L. Brooks of Wichita, president of the league, is now at work developing the plans. The women will probably have a considerable program for the Legislature.

FLOOD IN MANITOBA DAMAGES GRAIN CROP

WINNIPEG, Man., May 23 (Special Correspondence)—Flood waters of the Assiniboine River, which inundated 75,000 acres of finest wheat land in Manitoba, are now subsiding and farmers are returning to their homes, which they had to abandon. The flood will prevent a crop this season.

Settlers in the St. Francois Xavier and Carlier municipalities are circulating petitions to be presented to the Federal Government asking for compensation for the loss of seed, or the dykes which the river-front settlers erected to save their property.

LAND SETTLEMENT URGED IN CANADA

Company Seeks Government Aid for British Immigrants

MONTREAL, May 21 (Special Correspondence)—"The Government of Great Britain is ready to co-operate with private and official agencies to the fullest extent in promoting land settlement in the British Overseas Dominions," said Col. H. F. Meurling, a prominent irrigation engineer of Vancouver, B. C., on his arrival in Montreal from Liverpool.

"For this purpose," he went on, "the British authorities have already allotted the sum of £1,000,000 and propose to appropriate £2,000,000 per year for the next 15 years. If Canada is to benefit by this generous appropriation it is of the utmost importance that the Government declare its policy on immigration. As things stand at present the British Government does not know what Canada's attitude is, and consequently is spending its money to aid emigration to New Zealand and Australia."

Colonel Meurling is the head of a syndicate that is considering the purchase of 30,000 acres of land in British Columbia, situated about 60 miles north of Ashcroft, on which it is intended to train British settlers to become good Canadian farmers. The project involves the outlay of about \$600,000 and Colonel Meurling has spent the last 14 months in the United Kingdom endeavoring to enlist government co-operation. He said he found the Government ready to lend its aid if the sanction of the Canadian Government could be secured, and also assured himself that there was plenty of the right type of people who were anxious to settle in Canada.

BUILDING IN DETROIT
DETROIT, May 31—Building permits issued in the week ended May 29 totaled \$1,600,000, compared with \$1,747,949 the preceding week and \$857,000 for the corresponding week of 1921.

The Store of Satisfaction
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Howard and Lexington Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE RUG STORE
Summer Rugs
Carpets—Linoleums
McDOWELL & CO.
217 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

The Minch & Gisenbrey Company
DECORATORS CARPETS
FURNITURE WALL PAPERS
RUGS DRAPERIES
216-220 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

Established 1899
JOEL GUTMAN & CO.
A Good Store for Quality
BALTIMORE, MD.

Exclusive Apparel
For Women and Misses
Moderately Priced
BONWIT LENNON & CO.
The Country Store of Baltimore
227 NORTH CHARLES STREET
BALTIMORE

HUTZLER BROTHERS
DRY GOODS
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

For Men, Women and Children
—and in no one instance is the price higher than that which you pay for just a average shoe.
WYMAN
The Store of Good Shoes
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE QUALITY SHOP
Collar Hug Clothes
Baltimore and Liberty Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

SOLDIERSON'S
529 S. BROADWAY Baltimore and
HATS
DRESSES FURS
You'll Be Pleased Here
T. W. WALSH CO., Inc.
35 W. Lexington Street, Baltimore
Smart Outer Garments
for
Women and Misses
Reasonably priced for distinctive styles.
DRESSES—WRAPS—SUITS

LITHUANIAN JEWRY FIGHTING FOR RIGHTS

KOWNO, Lithuania, May 5 (Special Correspondence)—After the Easter vacation, the Lithuanian Constituent Assembly has reopened, but the Jewish group of deputies was not present. The group has held a meeting at which it was decided to ask the President of the Jewish National Council to convene immediately a full meeting of the Council in order to take action regarding the rejection of the clauses affecting the national minorities by the Constituent Sejm. Until then, the group of deputies has decided to abstain from participation in the work of the Sejm and the deputies will not attend the Sejm meetings.

Throughout the whole country the Jewish populations are protesting in mass meetings against the breach of the Paris Declaration by Lithuania. A vast protest movement is spreading over the whole of Lithuanian Jewry. Resolutions are being adopted demanding the complete fulfillment of the promise and undertaking solemnly given by the Lithuanian people to the Jewish people, an undertaking which, on the Jewish side, has been adhered to. The Jewish deputies are called upon to continue to fight for the rights of all the minority peoples in Lithuania, and it is declared that the whole of Lithuanian Jewry is standing behind them and supporting their demands.

GERMANY'S VIEWPOINT IN WAR TO BE STUDIED

Special from Monitor Bureau
PRINCETON, N. J., May 31—Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City, has made a large donation to the Princeton University Library, to be used for the purchase of a complete collection of German newspapers, covering the period of the World War. He is doing this, he declares, that the German viewpoint during that four-year period may be presented to students with absolute accuracy. The papers will be bound and the sheets will be treated chemically to prevent oxidation and to preserve them.

HAWTHORN MILLS TO EXPAND
CROVER, S. C., May 31—A 20,000 spindle cotton mill will be built immediately by stockholders of the Hawthorn Mills, most of whom reside in Massachusetts, according to John R. Hart, their attorney. The new mill will be capitalized at \$1,000,000. A 70-acre tract, adjoining the present Hawthorn Mills plant, has been purchased for its site.

PEASANTS RECLAIM SHELL-TORN LANDS

Beautiful Towns Reconstructed in Picturesque Picardy Despite Conditions

WIESBADEN, April 28 (Special Correspondence)—How the peasants of the Pas-de-Calais have reconquered the soil in their section—a soil torn by high explosives of war, is well described by Mr. Boudon, president of the Rhineland Syndicate, who has just returned from a tour through that devastated sector.

During the three years since the signing of the armistice the workers have waged a decisive and successful campaign against the ruins and general decay with a tenacity of purpose that has no parallel, he said.

In 1915, more than 600,000 of them had set out and close on 400,000 returned to accomplish these marvels. They had to regain 128,000 hectares of arable land, 800,000 hectares of forest land, 10,000 hectares of grazing land, 5000 hectares of ponds, and in addition to this 28,000 hectares of the so-called "Red Zone," which had henceforth been regarded as worthless except to plant pine trees or leave fallow. Moreover, they were obliged to empty and clean out 17,000 wells and 2000 reservoirs, drain and clean out 300 kilometers of watercourses, irrigation and drainage canals, also 100,000 houses, stables and barns had to be rebuilt.

Restored Dwellings
They commenced by restoring the ruins of their own dwellings as best they could and from under these precarious shelters they mapped out a plan of campaign for regaining the soil. The process lasted three years, but finally the peasants completely succeeded, but not without an obstinate and heroic struggle.

The efforts of the artisans were just as praiseworthy. The highways were disorganized; means of transport were lacking as well as materials for construction; water transport had to be organized by means of tanks mounted on lorries, while reserves had to be improvised and the inhabitants put on ration.

Little Complaint
However, they bore all this without a murmur and it may be remarked that the industrial section worked every bit as hard as the farming community and has displayed a wonderful energy in re-establishing the mines

Dobbs Hats for Women
Dobbs Sweaters
Dobbs & Co.
514 Broadway
NEW YORK

The Coward Shoe
5½ to 13—AAA to I
When it is so easy to get shoes that really fit we often wonder why people will walk around in ill-fitting ones. Perhaps it is because so many shops have an incomplete range of sizes.
You'll never experience that difficulty with Coward Shoes. We carry probably the largest range of sizes of any store in America. For instance: in our Combination last for men the sizes run from 5½ to 13, and for women our sizes range from 2½ to 12.
And so throughout our entire stock. A complete range for men, women and children, in stylish, comfortable, long-wearing shoes.
James S. Coward
260-274 Greenwich St., N. Y., Near Warren St.
(Sold Nowhere Else)

FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC TROOPS AMBUSHED BY JAPANESE FORCE

Many Casualties Occur in an Unprovoked Attack—Allegations of Bad Faith Made Against Japan

HARBIN, Manchuria, April 12 (Special Correspondence)—The recent attack by a Japanese force on a detachment of troops of the Far Eastern Republic, in which there were a number of casualties, recalls a somewhat similar event, though on a much more serious scale, exactly two years ago. It is now more than a year ago that the Japanese forced the Provisional Government of the Pri-Amur Province to sign an agreement, by which, in a zone 30 miles wide, beginning about 150 miles north of Vladivostok, there would be no Russian troops permitted. That compact, one-sided as it was, has been lived up to faithfully by the Far Eastern Republic, until it was violated by the Japanese, who during the conference at Washington, agreed, equipped and clothed the old regime troops under their control and in their pay, and which has been functioning in Eastern Siberia for more than a year.

Not a little propaganda was engendered in the United States and in France by the uprising against the Bolsheviks undertaken by the White Guards. As reported by the press agencies that are in the pay of the Japanese, or are headed by old régime Russians, this was a popular movement in protest against Communism, and glowing statements were made of the desertions from the ranks of the opposition. The peasants were said to be in favor of the White Guards, and were giving them food, so thankful were they for the deliverance from the rule of the commissars. All over Siberia the torch of liberty had been lighted, and the Red oppressors of the people of Russia were fleeing from the wrath to come. When the White Guards took Harbin, an important city on the Amur River, there was great rejoicing by the princes, barons, generals and lesser lights in the caste-bound circles that represent the old order in Russia, the members of which are now unhappily exiled.

Well Received by Japanese

As previously told in the press of the United States, the Japanese, knowing that the troops of the Far Eastern Republic had been demobilized, practically compelled the Russians who had sold their birthright to Japan to take arms and proceed against the practically ungarrisoned section beyond the neutral zone that is now the subject of controversy. On the way from Vladivostok to this section, it was necessary to pass through the zone, and according to the testimony of former officers of the White Guards, the journey was made one of pleasure by their Japanese hosts. They were fed, entertained and given warm overcoats, shoes and clothing. These captured officers also say that they were rescued from the Japanese an armored car, a number of field pieces, machine guns in abundance, and a full supply of ammunition.

The taking of Khabarovsk was accomplished without the firing of any of the field pieces sent by the Japanese. As was generally expected by the foreigners, the demobilization of the troops of the Far Eastern Republic and the retaking of the city named, were almost simultaneous. The White Guards fled, some of them escaping into Manchuria and making their way to Harbin. Others went over to the Far Eastern Republic, but the bulk of them retreated back over the railroad over which the Japanese had passed, them a few weeks before. On the return trip they were made to return the armored car, the field pieces and the rifles that had been loaned them by their masters. They were in disgrace, and were made to feel the weight of the displeasure of their overlords.

Agreement Disavowed

Having the evidence that the Japanese had escorted the White Guards across the neutral zone, the Far Eastern Republic notified the former that it considered the zone agreement as null and void, and would follow the Russian guerrillas not only across that line of demarcation, but clear into Vladivostok. This notification was formally handed in to the representatives of Japan at Dairen, where for the last six months there has been an intermittent conference in session. The Japanese made no reply, and taking silence for consent, the Far Eastern Republic moved its detachments to the south in pursuit of the enemy. When the zone was reached, there was some hesitancy on the part of the Russian troops, but there was not a Japanese soldier in sight to say yes or no, so they cautiously proceeded.

Clear across the neutral strip they journeyed in two columns—one along the railroad, and the other by the post road that parallels the iron highway a few miles to the east. Carefully protecting the rear, keeping the roads open, the two thin lines felt their way, and after covering an additional 80 versts, they saw their first Japanese troops. It should be remembered that in the meantime, though plenty of days had elapsed since the official receipt of the notice from the Far Eastern Republic to the effect that the zone convention was off, the Japanese had made no reply. When the Russians saw the Japanese, a courier was immediately dispatched with a request for a statement as to farther movement. The courier was surly received, and was curtly notified that the troops would be required to surrender arms.

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PEACE IN ANATOLIA DISTANT PROSPECT

Neither Greeks Nor Kemalists Seem Disposed to Take Initiative in Matter

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24 (Special Correspondence)—The news from Anatolia lately is not of a reassuring nature for those who expected peace to result from the efforts of the Allies. While the Greeks are preparing on the one hand to resist the unconditional establishment of Kemalist dominion over Smyrna, the Kemalists themselves are determined to reject conditions which will tie their hands in any way. The precise attitude of the Athens Government is still obscure, and it may be surmised that the Greeks are waiting for the Kemalists to show their hand. Now that the Athens Government has replied to the allied proposals by definitely rejecting the terms put forward, but suggesting a discussion to ascertain whether or not a basis for agreement can be obtained, the Athens Government will be obliged to take a definite answer.

Kemalist System Unique.
The native Greek, Armenian, and Moslem Circassian population know perfectly well what they can expect if they fall into the power of the Ankara Government, and they are making the most strenuous efforts to avoid the unhappy fate of the population of Cilicia. The guarantees required by the Christians and Circassians of Western Anatolia are considered by the Kemalists as unjustifiable interference with the sovereign judicial and political rights of the "national" assembly, which, however, does not number among its members a single non-Moslem. The argument that the essential principle of democracy is "government by consent of the governed" is repudiated by the Kemalists for Mustafa Kemal himself stated in Dec. 4, 1921, when speaking on the reform of the Constitution, that the Kemal system was neither democratic, nor socialist, but a system peculiar to itself and utterly different from any other system.

The enemies of the Kemalists maintain that the Ankara Government is nothing else but a military oligarchy, because Mustafa Kemal himself and a large number of his deputies and members of the Government are professional military officers. If the Allies have agreed not to use force to make the Kemalists accept their peace terms can they in these circumstances use force to make the Greeks accept the Kemal conditions?

Agreed to Negotiate
With the Sultan's Government, the position is somewhat different, for the Sublime Porte has already agreed to negotiate on the basis of the allied peace proposals. But supposing a treaty with the Imperial Government were concluded, would it be worth any more than the Treaty of Sevres, which has been practically scrapped? The Sultan has neither money nor an army, and his moral influence in Anatolia has been sapped by two years of anti-dynastic propaganda on the part of the Kemalists. It has been suggested that a rival Grand National Assembly under the Sultan's auspices should be established in western Anatolia; but would the Greeks agree to such a proposal? And if they did agree, would there be fair play between Greek and Turk in the area concerned?

The co-operation between Moslem Circassians and Greeks for the last year and a half proves that religious differences can be set aside if there is the will on either side. To insure success for such an undertaking, however, it would have to be under the judicial direction of a neutral and allied commission, whose duty it would be to see that all parties were fairly treated as regards political representation, taxation, and security for life and property.

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Joseph W. Fordney

Republican Representative From Michigan, Giving Ocular Demonstration of Undervaluation Methods Adopted to Rob Government of Import Duty

MR. FORDNEY EMPLOYS CLOCK TO SHOW HOW TARIFF IS EVADED

Imported Timepiece Sells for \$40 but Duty Is Paid on Customs Valuation of \$1.10

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON May 31—Joseph W. Fordney, (R.), Representative from Michigan and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, is a firm believer in ocular demonstration when he desires to drive home facts. In conjunction with the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee he also is, of necessity, something of a "tariff expert."

Mr. Fordney firmly believes in a tariff for protection and revenue—and desires the tariff bill under consideration to be equipped with "teeth" that will assure its enforcement. As an

example of the devious methods that may be employed to "defeat the ends of justice" in so far as they apply to the tariff, Mr. Fordney has been endeavoring members of his committee and others who are interested with an actual demonstration. He has installed on his desk an imported German clock which runs 400 days on a single winding and which sells in the United States for \$40. However, for the purpose of import duties the "valuation" of this same clock is \$1.10, which leads Mr. Fordney to remark: "This Government is being robbed through the undervaluation of imported articles."

CANADA WILL HOUSE ITS PARIS STUDENTS

QUEBEC, May 20 (Special Correspondence)—"Definite plans have been made to build a home to house all the Canadian students in Paris, and the idea has been very favorably received in Canada," said Dr. Philippe Roy, Canadian High Commissioner in Paris, before sailing for Cherbourg on the Empress of France, after a two months' sojourn in the Dominion. Dr. Roy said that \$500,000 was needed and that a start could be made with \$100,000. An appeal had been made to the Dominion Government which was expected to result in success.

The students' home would serve as a fitting Paris memorial to the Canadians who fought in the cause of France. "The home," said Dr. Roy, "will not be limited to receiving students from the Province of Quebec only, but will provide accommodation for Canadians from each province. In connection with this Dominion Government, a general appeal will be made to the Canadian people."

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EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS OF AUSTRALIA IN CONFLICT

High Cost of Production Assigned as Reason for Stopping Operation of Smelters

ADELAIDE, South Australia, April 10 (Special Correspondence)—The industrial position in this State remains serious. On the one hand, the employers assert that the workers are acting in a manner which amounts to an organized attempt to smash private enterprise; on the other, the men insist that huge profits are being made, and that there is a widening conspiracy to decrease wages. The unions have carried their determination so far that many hundreds prefer to be idle rather than accept what they regard as an impossible wage rate. Their argument is that the cost of living in Australia has not fallen sufficiently to justify any decrease.

The large mining towns of York Peninsula are now wrapped in the gloom of inactivity. Mines and smelters have been closed in what are usually busy industrial centers. Neither side will yield.

Competition Adds Difficulty

According to a statement just issued by the superintendent of the Port Pirie smelting works—a very large concern—the general position of the Australian lead smelting industry has lately become more serious. This has been intensified by the growing competition from German and Belgian industries. The shareholders in the Associated Smelters Company are five of the Broken Hill mining companies. Under long-term contracts an agreement has been entered into to purchase the whole of the lead concentrate output of these companies, as well as another. The lead concentrate purchase is realized upon by the company, either by smelting at Port Pirie, and selling the resulting lead and silver, principally in overseas markets, or by export and sale of the concentrates. The amount of money invested in the business is £1,500,000. Until recently the number of men employed was 1000.

Interruptions Costly

The chairman of directors of the Wallaroo & Moonta Mining Company, Sir

Lancelot Stirling, says in recent years there have been constant interruptions of work, and the price paid for lack of continuity has been very heavy. Early last month, prior to which work was continued on a somewhat restricted output, the directors decided to close owing to the high cost of production. There are now signs that the financial position is easier and sounder, but Sir Lancelot laments that trade in the key industries has not shown a corresponding improvement.

The demand in England for copper has fallen off in a most pronounced manner, and the outlook is too involved to make any reliable forecast. What the Wallaroo & Moonta Mining Company is looking for to put it again in a profit-making position is a general trade revival in Australia. From authoritative accounts, it appears that the surplus stocks of copper, over and above those for current consumption, are materially less than they were 12, or even six months ago. This is reported to be the case also in America. The company is now exploiting brown coal deposits to reduce its fuel costs, and conditions are favorable to the discovery of extensive bodies of good assay quality, suitable for the company's use, and which, it is hoped, will be raised at a cost which will compare favorably with the Newcastle coal.

Cultural Congress Proposed

RIGA, May 5 (Special Correspondence)—The local Yiddish daily, Dos Folk, publishes a leading article proposing the convocation of a Jewish Cultural Congress. The objects of the congress, it suggests, should be, to introduce unity and systematic methods in the development of Jewish culture, to exchange experiences regarding the development of Jewish life in the various centers of Jewish life and create a constant contact between the various institutions whose purpose shall be to bring about a homogeneous Jewish line of culture.

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By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Topography And Art

As for the question of the conductor, no doubt men could be named who surpass Dr. Welle in austerity and

Mr. Doutry's Fine Work
The Bethlehem festivals, besides possessing a conductor of especial gifts, lay claim to a permanent soloist of unusual endowments also. He is Mr. Doutry, who yesterday sang the part of the Narrator in "St. Matthew." With one of the finest roles in allatorio to account for, and perhaps the greatest that Bach wrote. Mr.

Latin Words, American Voices

The Festival Arrangements

Champions of the Eighties Revisited

Specifically it is to be noted that the present-day composers of popular music employ an extremely small number of notes. There are actually composers of operettas who never employ all the notes of the octave. The most elementary rhythms and repetitions suffice. But these older composers, who are in a sense infinitely greater variety of effects, and real rhythmic ingenuity. The industrialism which has entered the music hall and the frivolous theater is essentially (speaking from the musical viewpoint) bad; and so far from improving popular music it is certain that the popular composers of the future will and the popular audience have gone back considerably from the standards of the previous generation. S. H.

The five works in alphabetical order, with judges' comments, are:

1. York Bowen—String Quartet in D minor. "A well-written, pleasing composition in three movements."
2. Nicholas Gatty—"Prince Perelon," a musical extravaganza. "A charming little opera of moderate length."
3. R. O. Morris—Fantasy for String Quartet. "A beautiful and poetic composition, single in character and deep in feeling."
4. Cyril Rootham—"Brown Earth," for chorus, semi-chorus and orchestra. "Well written for both chorus

Special from Monitor Bureau

The effects of art in the automobile industry, Mr. Kneigh said, are easily seen. Twenty years ago the vehicle

PLAN OF WHITNEY WARREN JR.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 24 (Special Correspondence)—Visioning in New York within the next five years a playhouse that will be the envy of all other art theaters in the world will be to the United States what the national theaters of Europe are to the peoples there. Whitney Warren Jr., son of the late Whitney Warren and Harry Payne Whitney, has joined the Stuart Walker Company at the Muret Theater here to serve a stage apprenticeship and to learn the art of being an actor. He is just 21 and admits he disappointed his father by not taking up architecture, but three years in Europe preparing for the stage have convinced him that he must do it. He wants to take a prominent part in the establishment of a playhouse that will be a national institution. He believes he is to be an actor, though he has no subscriptions. New York is the logical place for such an institution, he says, and he thinks the house should be located in the central Park vicinity should be a

California School of Fine Arts

Special from Monitor Bureau

Miss Anne Bremer, a California artist, offered four cash prizes. There is little wonder that there are so many students whose brushes are filled with vigor and color, when one remembers the early influences that still abound in California's sunny sketching ground. Witness the Indian, Mexican and romantic Spanish days, and the Orient with its own peculiar color, is always creeping in. Then the shops where the inquisitive student may find oddities from Korea, Siberia, Central and South America and even Java. Then lately the ever so close South Sea Islands have seemed

these who are so fervently striving for right study will render great and beautiful results.

LONG EST. LETTERS

George Alexander in the two virtues. "Oh, I say, 'The Two Virtues' is a failure, don't you know." "Oh, yes, I know, but we do not stand by Sir George in his failures how can he give us successes?"

Lotta Madden, Alveta Lofgren and Evelyn Jean, sopranos, and Ernest S. Williams, cornetist, will be the soloists at the concert, to be given at the Goldman Band on the Green of Columbia University, beginning June 12 and lasting 12 weeks. Mr. Goldman, the conductor of the band, has written three new works, which will be produced early in the season.

Garnet Holme, who, despite the swiftly shifting scenes, constantly preserved that balance and consistent composition necessary to the smooth movement of any dramatic production. There were no halts, and no hesitations over the rough spots; indeed the entire production went on as if it were being given in a specially prepared indoor theater, with all the appurtenances considered necessary to modern dramatic production. It

MAY BE REPLACED

The advisability of using Roman characters instead of Japanese in the printing of proposed textbooks is being given serious consideration, though no action has been taken. It is pointed out that the proposed textbooks will place the maximum of emphasis upon Americanization and American institutions.

"Peer Gynt," a play announced for this season but crowded out by "Back to Methusalem," and Claudel's "The Tidings Brought to Mary," will be given.

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door amphitheater. Otherwise, this was one of the most decorative and delicate of all the roles in the play. The large band of children, who, next to the piper, played an important mass rôle in the production, was kept together remarkably well by Mrs. Al Pinther, who had so trained them that their gaiety seemed spontaneous, and their laughter as genuine as though they, for the first time, followed a Pled Piper in real life.

The winners in the first class were: Philadelphia, first; Newark, N. J., second, and Hudson County, New Jersey, third. In the second class, the Bronx, New York City, was first; Elizabeth, N. J., second, and Queens, New York City, third. In the third class, Perth Amboy, N. J., was first, Atlantic City,

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Canada Within the Arctic Circle Opened to Tourists by the Discovery of Oil

By ANTHONY RICH

NOT many years ago geographical textbooks spoke of the far Canadian Northwest as a land of perpetual ice and snow, and as with all unexplored regions, a veil of mystery covers even today the Mackenzie River Basin, which extends from the valleys of the Peace and Athabasca rivers to the Arctic Ocean, and contains 682,000 square miles. More than two-thirds of this area is still "terra incognita."

With its tributary, the Peace River, the Mackenzie is about 2500 miles long, being second in length of the rivers on the North American Continent. In 1789 the competitors of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Northwest Company, commissioned Alexander Mackenzie to explore the territory beyond Lake Athabasca, and he was the first to travel the entire course of the Slave River, the Great Slave Lake and the Mackenzie, to where the river empties into the Arctic Ocean.

And even today, outside of the Peace and Athabasca River settlements, little is known about the country around the Slave and Mackenzie rivers, and up to 1921 only traders, missionaries, and prospectors ventured there, until the Standard Oil Company, ever on the lookout for new oil fields, quietly started drilling and brought in a gusher at Ft. Norman, right in the heart of the Mackenzie Basin.

This event aroused a widespread interest in the North West Territory of Canada, as that part of the country is called, and the 1921 season saw every boat plying the northern waterways filled to overflowing with tourists, oilmen, speculators and the usual satellites of a boom.

From Alberta to the Arctic

And none of those who made the trip had cause for regret. The transportation companies had prepared for the coming rush, and accommodations were surprisingly good, considering the short time given for preparation, and the long distances supplies had to be carried. This year the railroad is completed right to the Clearwater River, and a traveler can complete a round trip right to the Arctic Ocean, taking nothing but what he would need on any voyage in the heart of civilization. A sleeping and dining car brings him from Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, to the town site of Clearwater, and from there only a 16-mile portage, which is made by automobile, over the Slave Rapids, interrupts the 1635-mile journey to Ft. McPherson, near the Arctic coast.

The traveling season opens about the beginning of July, when the rivers and lakes are ice free, and the round trip can be made in a little over a month's time. There are few fairer sights than the north after the winter's hold is broken. Ice may yet cover the banks of river and lake, reminder of the icy blasts of yesterday, but the sun hardly leaves the sky, and darkness does not come with night, as the sun appears in new glory before the afterglow has vanished.

Summer Rushes In

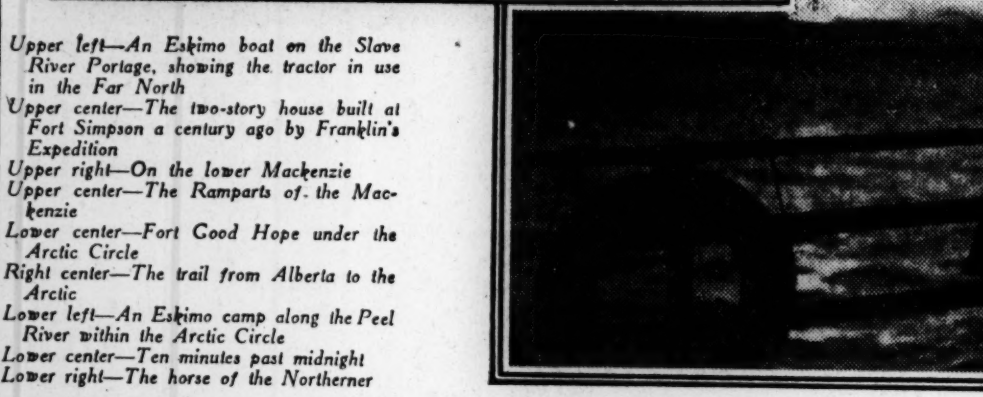
As if Mother Nature had realized her harsh treatment of flora and fauna during the long winter months, she puts on the summer dress of green on bushes, trees, and grasses in just a few days, and while snow still covers the hidden places, flowers bloom in a thousand hues, birds, back from the south, sing their songs of spring, butterflies dance in joyful play. The farther north one goes, the quicker is the change from the white winter garment of snow to the multicolored one of spring. Flowers are plentiful, even inside of the Arctic Circle, and early in June, before the ice has left the lakes, the trees throw out their leaves in two or three days.

There are three transportation companies, with boats especially equipped for tourist accommodation. They are the Hudson's Bay Company, the Alberta & Arctic Transportation Company, and the Northern Transportation Company, and all of them serve meals, besides providing sleeping quarters.

The Peace and Athabasca rivers are ice free early in May, but the heavy ice on Lake Athabasca and Great Slave Lake holds up navigation till the end of June. The route by way of the Athabasca is the shortest, as the route by way of the Peace River is 300 miles longer, and necessitates an extra portage. The banks of the Athabasca, after passing the mouth of the Clearwater River, are 400 feet high, consisting of bituminous sands. These bituminous deposits extend 110 miles north and south and 80 miles east and west, and are recognized as the largest deposits of asphaltic material in the world. The town of McMurray is situated at the confluence of the Clearwater and Athabasca rivers, and is the last outpost of civilization.

The distance to Lake Athabasca is about 135 miles. Nearing the lake, water fowl become numerous, and in summer Lake Athabasca is the breeding place for millions of ducks, geese and swans. Ft. Chipewyan, on the north shore of the lake, is the fur center of this important district. In summer, the clear waters of the lake, the beach, bedded with pinkish sands, the green shore line, interspersed with deep red, weather-beaten rocks, and the long white line of settlement houses, mission buildings and trading posts, form a scene of great beauty, but in winter the exposed location gives Ft. Chipewyan the full force of every storm. Just lately immense deposits of good iron ore were found, and prospectors are coming into the district.

The outlet of Lake Athabasca is called Rocher River, which, after the Peace River joins, becomes the Slave River. The Rocher River, during abnormally high-water periods of the Peace River, reverses its course, carrying the waters of the Peace River upstream into Lake Athabasca. Rocher River is narrow and sluggish, barring a small rapid 10 miles above the confluence of the Peace. After the Peace joins, the Slave River expands to a half mile, and is quite deep. The low banks are densely wooded, and rock exposures of many



Upper left—An Eskimo boat on the Slave River Portage, showing the tractor in use in the far north.

Upper center—The two-story house built at Fort Simpson a century ago by Franklin's Expedition.

Upper right—On the lower Mackenzie.

Upper center—The Ramparts of the Mackenzie.

Lower center—Fort Good Hope under the Arctic Circle.

Right center—The trail from Alberta to the Arctic.

Lower left—An Eskimo camp along the Peel River within the Arctic Circle.

Lower center—Ten minutes past midnight.

Lower right—The horse of the Northerner.

Colors, and eddies filled with driftwood break the monotony of the deep-green shore line.

The Portage at Ft. Fitzgerald

The water course from Lake Athabasca to Great Slave Lake is about 300 miles long, and the only interruption to navigation, between the railroad terminus at the Clearwater and the Arctic Ocean, occurs at Ft. Fitzgerald, 80 miles from Ft. Chipewyan, where a series of rapids, 16 miles long, necessitate portaging of boats and freight. The river has a fall of 125 feet over the 16 miles, and formerly boats ran all but the so-called "Mounted Rapid," until a good road by land made it unnecessary. One of the rapids is called "Pelican Rapid," after a colony of pelicans, mentioned as early as the Franklin Expedition, 100 years ago. Although not molested, the birds are very shy, and seldom leave their ground.

During the 1921 season numerous tractors, and about 50 teams were kept busy transporting food supplies, oil and mining machinery over the portage, and the Hudson's Bay Company had a charter granted for the building of a railroad.

The line dividing Alberta from the North West Territory is halfway between Ft. Smith and Ft. Fitzgerald. Ft. Smith is government headquarters for the North West Territory, with mining and oil leasing recording offices, and from here on the large boats have a clear run to the Arctic Ocean. The banks of the Slave River at this point are more than 150 feet high, of sand and clay, but gradually they flatten down, and only at Bell Rock and at Point Ennuyeux occur outcroppings of limestone and gypsum, respectively. The immense masses of silt, carried from the alluvial river beds and banks, have formed numerous islands, and are changing the course of navigation constantly.

Where the Slave River enters Great Slave Lake, the delta is 20 miles wide, very low, and consequently boats have no protection against the sudden storms, which are frequent, and have to wait upstream before entering Ft. Resolution, the main post in the Great Slave Lake district. The population of Ft. Resolution is about 700

people, most of them Indians and half-breeds, and nearly all expeditions into the Barren Lands start from this point. The entire south arm of the lake is silted up, and during stormy weather the waves are short and choppy. Great Slave Lake covers an area of about 12,000 square miles. From Ft. Resolution boats run to Hay River, 70 miles west on a lake, another trading post, which has a large Anglican mission and Indian school. One hundred miles farther west is Ft. Providence, the first post on the Mackenzie River. Where the Mackenzie River issues from the lake its width is seven miles, with low banks, and numerous islands, ending 15 miles downstream, where the river narrows to four miles, and at Ft. Providence to two miles.

The Franklin Expedition House

From Ft. Providence to Ft. Simpson the distance is 175 miles, and this fort lies on an island two miles long just below the junction of the Liard and the Mackenzie. It boasts of the first two-story building in the north, erected by the Franklin Expedition a hundred years ago, and is one of the most important trading centers in the North West Territory, as it will become the outfitting point for mining expeditions in the Liard district, where, just lately, important ore and placer gold discoveries were made. The main channel of the Mackenzie is one mile wide and, excepting at the ramparts near Good Hope, the river is seldom less in width from here on.

Excepting the Horn mountains near Ft. Providence, no other mountains are visible, until the Nahanni mountains appear, near the river of the same name, 75 miles below Simpson. Here the river strikes the base of the Rockies, deflected by them to the north, and running in sight of their peaks, and in line with them for several hundred miles.

Ft. Wrigley is 160 miles from Ft. Simpson, and opposite to this post is "Roche Qui trempe a l'eau," a steep rock, rising 150 feet from water's edge. One hundred and fifty miles from Ft. Wrigley is Ft. Norman, where the green waters of the Bear River empty into the Mackenzie. For many miles the waters of the river can be distinguished from those of the Mackenzie by the clear greenish appearance.

Eskimos from Great Bear Lake come down the river every year to trade, and since the gusher was brought in by the Standard Oil Company, 45 miles below Norman, the post has become the center of trade for oil leases. One hundred and seventy-five miles below Ft. Norman is Ft. Good Hope, just a few miles outside of the Arctic Circle, and from here on the sun never goes out of sight during the summer months. On the way to this post Roche Carcajou is passed, another steep rock, a thousand feet high, and nine miles from Good Hope begin the Ramparts, a solid rock formation, through which the river forced a way. The cliffs on both sides are 125 to 250 feet high, and the depth of the river is more than 300 feet, while the width is 500 yards. Below Ft. Good Hope the river is from one to three miles wide, with many islands, narrowing only at the lower Ramparts, which resemble a wide cañon, while the width of the stream is never less than a half-mile.

When the Aborigines Come Down

Arctic Red River is the next post below Good Hope, 240 miles by boat, on a river of the same name, and 20 miles below the Mackenzie delta begins to form. The delta runs for about 100 miles north and south, and is 70 miles wide on the ocean side. The last post ordinarily made by the steamer is Ft. McPherson on Peel River, 65 miles from Arctic Red River, and both posts are yearly visited by Delta and Coronation Gulf Eskimos, perhaps the most interesting type of aborigines, who live today as our forefathers lived thousands of years ago.

Improved transportation facilities have made the far North West easy of access to the merchant and trader, the missionary and prospector, and in a few more years civilization, or at least a semblance of it, will be carried to the very end of habitation of the different Indian and Eskimo tribes, which have been so far cut off from all touch with the white race. There are few places left in the world, where the man with the wanderlust, or the student can find the favorable conditions and the interesting features

which are open to the visitor to the Mackenzie district. He can live and hear and see the romance and pathos of modern civilization relentlessly displacing ways and thoughts of prehistoric times, where the native still makes fire with the bow drill, and ice fight a relentless battle each where high-power guns are used along

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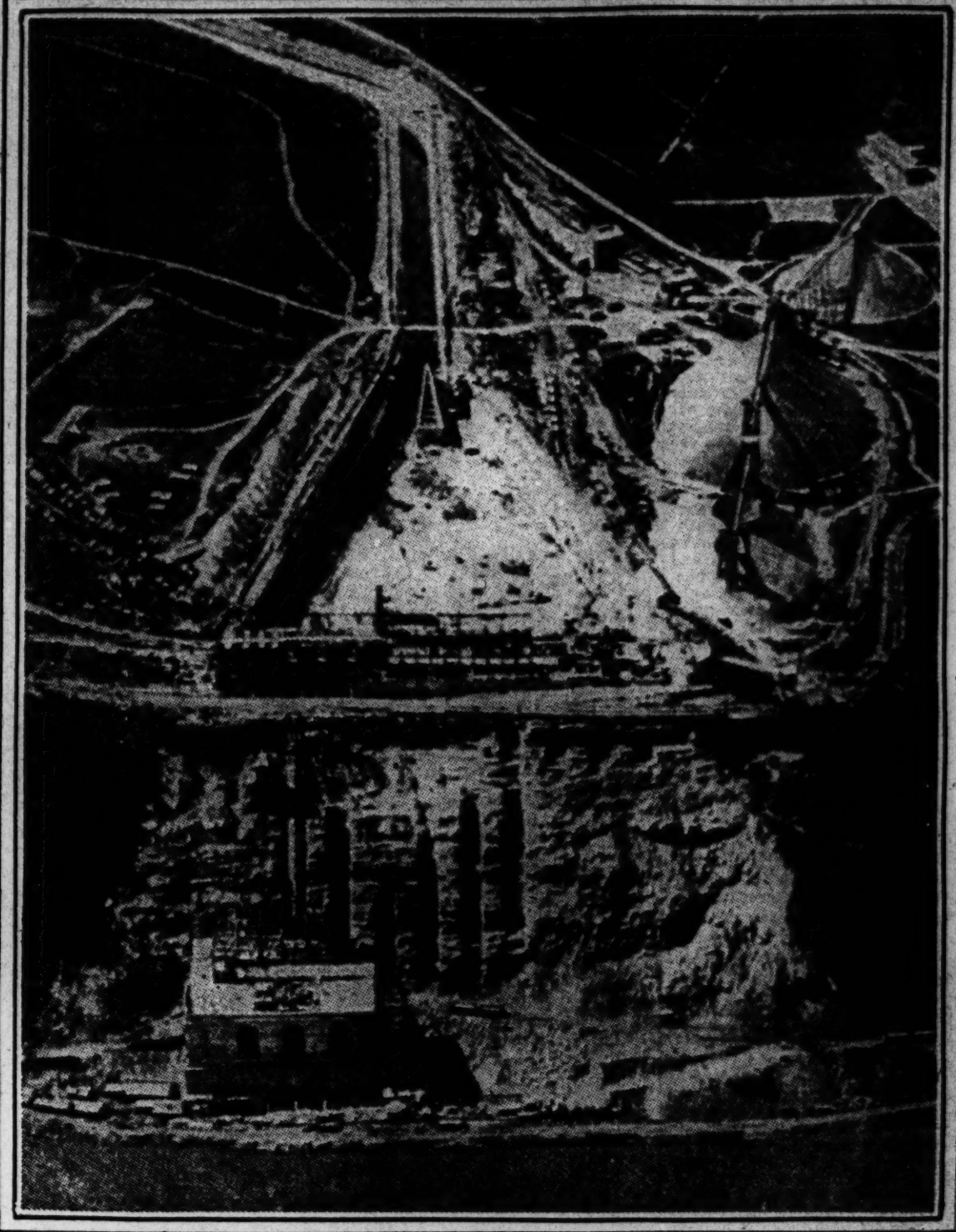
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Queenston-Chippawa Development Approaches Completion Amid Political Storm



Toronto, Ont., May 19
Special Correspondence

THE independent commission appointed by the Ontario Government to investigate the estimates, expenditures and policy of the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario, has just commenced its sittings in Toronto. The chairman of the commission, Sir Adam Beck, conferred with Premier Drury today as to the methods to be followed by the investigators in securing information from the hydro authorities. Premier Drury yesterday said the Government would appoint a municipal representative on the board. If the Association of Municipalities would give him a list of six names from which to make a choice. He refused to accept one name submitted.

An auditor was appointed by them this week to secure hydro figures. Premier Drury issued a statement yesterday stating he is not opposed to this public ownership enterprise. He takes the stand that the investigation is necessary in order to formulate the future policy of the Hydro Commission, which is in fact an Ontario Government organization. The present investigation is the latest development in a political controversy of long standing over this great power transmission enterprise. Various reports on the enterprise have been issued, one for instance, by a New York engineering firm, at the request of the National Electric Light Association, who condemn the Ontario hydroelectric enterprise as "inefficient, expensive and wasteful." Then there was the Sutherland Commission, appointed by the Ontario Government to consider the proposed hydro railway scheme, who in their majority report threw cold water on the project.

One of the hydroelectric commissioners, Douglas Carmichael, early in March, handed his resignation to the Government, then expressing the belief that the commission had been either inefficient or dishonest in its dealings with the Government.

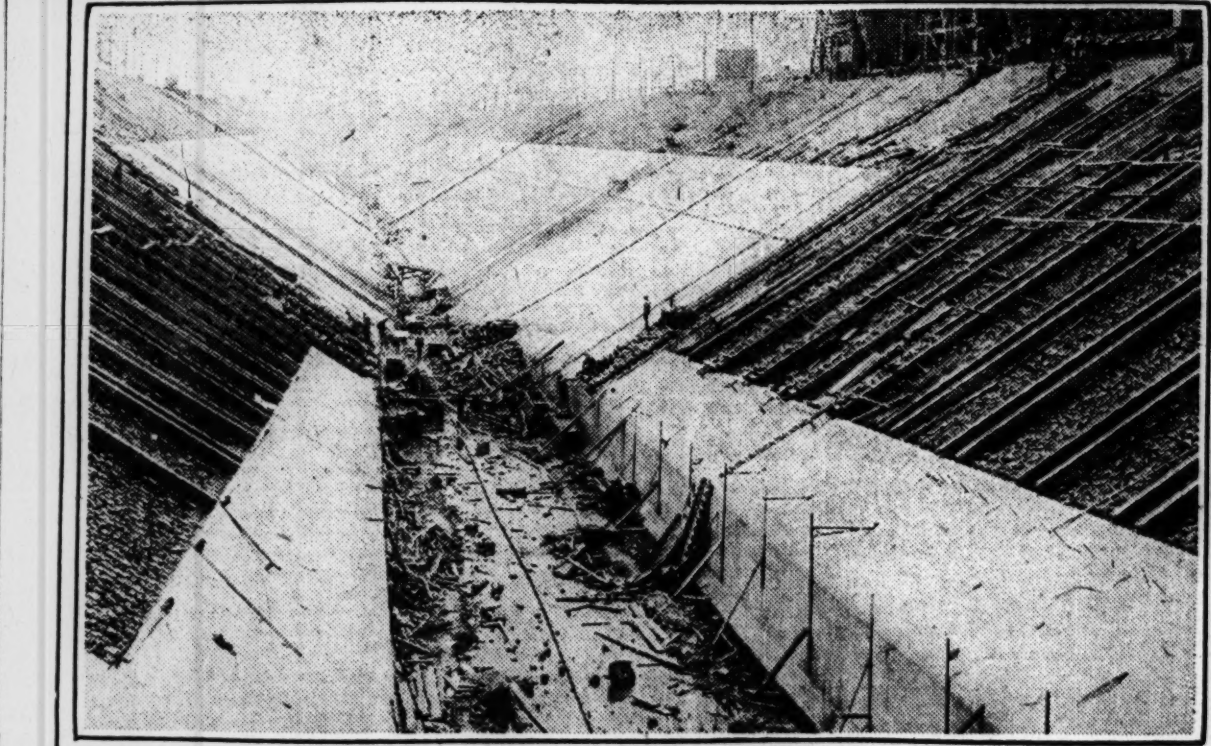
Agitation Begun in 1900

A few prominent business men of Ontario commenced agitation in 1900 to secure electric power from Niagara Falls. At that time the industrial centers of that territory depended for their power chiefly upon coal imported from the United States. In 1903 the Ontario Government authorized interested municipalities to appoint a commission to investigate the proposal for a supply of Niagara power for municipal and industrial purposes. Their report indicated that the undertaking promised success. The Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario was created in 1906 to act on behalf of the Government of the Province of Ontario as trustees for municipalities. Legislation was enacted empowering the commission to proceed.

The original proposal was that such a commission should actually generate power at Niagara Falls and transmit it as required to various municipalities. It was, however, found possible later to make a contract with an existing supply undertaking at the Falls, viz: the Ontario Power Company, for 100,000 horsepower at \$9 per horsepower year for 24-hour power. This contract provided that the power should be delivered in blocks commencing with 8000 horsepower and increasing as the commission should require in blocks of 1000 horsepower until the total contract amount had been reached.

Much Criticism

A great deal of criticism arose out of the action of the commission in making the contract for what, at that time, appeared to be a large amount of power, many people asserting that the full quantity would not be required for a great number of years. The commission, however, obtained in the winter of 1917 from Niagara Falls alone, after barely more than seven years from the date when current was first supplied, not less than 154,000 horsepower. After it had been found



The Queenston-Chippawa Development

Above, at left—A portion of the completed canal, as seen from the air, showing approach to Whirlpool Gully and continuation to Forebay. At right—Canal, diffuser, forebay, powerhouse, penstock and power house at Queenston, seen from the air. Note piles of sand and crushed stone at right of forebay. Niagara River in foreground.

Below, at left—Placing concrete lining in the Whirlpool section of the canal, showing various stages of construction. At right—View of forebay from screenhouse roof, showing lower end of canal with diffuser at entrance to forebay.

possible to make the contract referred to above, the commission's work consisted in making all arrangements for transmitting this power throughout what is known as the Niagara District. Although the commission commenced operations by purchasing power and merely transmitting it in bulk, it now owns and operates a number of generating plants in various parts of the Province.

Purchasing Department

In addition to supplying power, the commission has a large purchasing department, which buys annually immense quantities of electrical and other materials in bulk, for sale to the municipalities at cost. An efficient laboratory is also maintained which makes electrical, physical and mechanical tests on electric plant, machinery, instruments, lamps, concrete, paint, oil, etc., as may be required.

Legal power has been assigned to the commission enabling it to make and enforce rules and regulations for the proper inspection and control of electric installation work inside the buildings, and in connection with outside overhead lines, etc., and a large staff of inspectors is now engaged in attending to this work.

The rates charged for power, lighting, etc., are under the control and regulation of the commission in all the municipalities served by it, and all such rates are, it is understood, based on the fundamental rule that power be supplied at cost. Where a surplus is made, it is usually applied to extensions.

Plant Acquired

In 1917 practically all the bonds of the Ontario Power Company at Niagara Falls were bought, the obligations were taken over, and the plant and its operations came under the control of the commission. In this case a large existing plant was acquired, which had a total capacity of about 160,000 horsepower.

Owing to the great demands for power during the war, the commission found it necessary to install a third pipe line to convey from the headworks to the generating station, and also two new generators in the station in order to cope with the situation. In this way an additional capacity of about 40,000 horsepower has been provided. For supplying several of the smaller systems, power is still being purchased. The rates at which power is sold to various municipalities vary from about \$70 per horsepower a year in small towns remote from the source of power to \$11.50 at Niagara Falls.

The Queenston-Chippawa Power Development at Niagara Falls is the main undertaking of the commission. In its present condition the enterprise is a much larger installation than that contemplated in 1915 when, under the exigencies of war conditions, it was proposed to construct a power development and canal with an initial capacity of only 100,000 horsepower, and an ultimate capacity of 190,000 horsepower at a cost, for the initial development, of \$10,500,000, a figure, which, however, under the conditions which soon afterwards prevailed, owing to the war, would have become \$29,000,000.

Scheme of Development

After the war it became necessary to reconsider the status of the project, and it resulted in the final development as it now stands today, with permanent works designed for the in-

stallation of plant up to an aggregate capacity of at least 550,000 horsepower, the initial development being 275,000 horsepower.

The general scheme of development comprises an intake structure in the Niagara River at Chippawa; the deepening and widening of the Welland River between Chippawa and Montrose, a distance of 4½ miles; the construction of a canal 8½ miles long from Montrose to the forebay and screenhouse at a point on the cliff about a mile south of the village of Queenston; and the construction and equipment of a power house in the gorge immediately below the forebay.

The basic conception of the Queenston-Chippawa Development is the utilization of the greatest possible amount of the total fall of the Niagara River between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario at the highest possible efficiency. Of this total fall of 327 feet, about 10 feet occurs in the upper Niagara River from Lake Erie to Chippawa and in the lower river from Queenston to Lake Ontario; these 10 feet it is impossible to reclaim for power purposes. Of the remaining head, about 12 feet are required to convey the water through the canal.

Average Head 305 Feet

From the foregoing it will be seen that the average head actually available at the power house is 305 feet, which means that for every cubic foot of water that flows through the canal per second 30 horsepower will be developed. That this is a step toward economy is clear from the fact that only 16 horsepower is obtained from each cubic foot of water flowing per second in the most efficient of the present three plants on the Canadian side of the river at Niagara Falls.

adjacent to the Niagara Whirlpool. The lower end of the canal opens up into the rock at the top of the cliff. Where the canal is in rock the sides and bottom are lined with concrete for the purpose of increasing its carrying capacity by virtue of the smooth surface thus obtained. It was estimated that the capacity of the canal would be increased 20 per cent by means of the lining.

The total length of the canal is 12½ miles. At one point the bottom of the canal is 145 feet below the original ground level. The maximum depth of cutting in earth was 30 feet, and in rock, 85 feet. The width of the finished rock-cut portion of the canal is 48 feet and the depth of water is from 35 to 40 feet.

Cost of Project

When completed, the Queenston-Chippawa project will have cost about \$30,000,000 more than would have been the case had it been carried out under the conditions of low costs of labor and materials prevailing in 1913 and 1914. For five units totaling 300,000 horsepower, the Chippawa development will cost about \$65,000,000. The complete plant of nine installed units, totalling approximately 600,000 horsepower will represent an investment of \$75,000,000.

The commissioners contend that when this extra cost is viewed from a proper business standpoint and carefully analyzed, the net result to the consumer is not of serious moment, although the sum itself at first

sight appears formidable. When it is considered, they say, that the initial installation of 275,000 horsepower of the Queenston-Chippawa development will yield in round figures 1,500,000,000 kilowatt hours per year, it is at once apparent that even several million dollars spread over such a large number of kilowatt hours will cause but a small increase in the price to be charged for each kilowatt hour. For this increased cost of \$30,000,000 the annual carrying charges to cover interest and sinking fund—and even including depreciation charges—if spread over the 1,500,000,000 kilowatt hours, would add only .1544 of a cent to the cost of each kilowatt hour.

The Hydroelectric Power Commission believes that the 250,000 horsepower of the Queenston-Chippawa development, which will be ready by Dec. 31, 1922, will be marketed as soon as it becomes commercially available, and it is expected that almost immediately additional units will have to be ordered for the power house.

The Power House

The building required to house the generating and transforming equipment for the completed development will be 650 feet long, while the roof will be 160 feet above the river level, and the entire height from the bottom of the tail-race to the highest portion of the building is about 200 feet. The hydraulic turbines are of the vertical single runner type, each being of 60,000 horsepower, and are the largest in capacity of any ever built. The generators, of which there are two installed at present, and of which

three more are in process of manufacture, are the largest and heaviest in the world. The entire weight of the revolving parts of each generator and turbine is carried on a thrust-bearing mounted in a housing above the generator proper, the bearing being designed to sustain the weight of 1,000,000 pounds. The heaviest part of a generator requires the joint use of the two 150-ton cranes which have been installed in the power house.

The hydro transmission lines now total nearly 3000 miles in length, about 500 miles of which operate at a potential of 110,000 volts. The greatest length of continuous 110,000-volt line is that between Niagara Falls and Windsor, a distance of approximately 250 miles. In addition to the commission's overhead lines there are the distributing lines of the various municipalities, aggregating many hundreds of miles in length, which have to a great extent been brought into existence because of the demand for the cheap power supplied by the commission.

This network of transmission lines carries power to the people of 338 urban municipalities and 44 townships. Lines have also been extended into the rural districts so that many villages, hamlets and individual farmers are receiving "hydro" power.

EDDY

Refrigerators

SAVE MONEY

because they save ice through being better insulated—Case made exclusively of white pine, which is a NON-conductor of heat. Rounded corners, slate shelves.

The BEST DEALERS SELL THE EDDY

* Tested and Approved by the Good Housekeeping Institute
CATALOG MAILED FREE
D. Eddy & Sons Co., Boston

The Kingston

This new and attractive pump is carried exclusively by us. It features a self-adjusting instep strap.

Stocked in White Buckskin. Tan and Black Leathers.

JONES, PETERSON & NEWHALL CO.
49-51 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON 11
"The Store with the Genial Atmosphere"

Thomas Kilpatrick & Co.

"Hats of Character"

AMSDEN MILLINERY

OMAHA, NEB.

Toy Balloons EVERY KIND WHERE PURPOSE

Advertising Balloons a Specialty
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST
PRIEMMEYER BALLOON CO.
315 Olive Street St. Louis, Mo.

h year, June 1933-42
3.85%
PARTMENT
RUST COMPANY
Street 222 Boylston Street
ON
al Reserve System

Kennecott	39%	39%	38%	39%	39%	White Eagle...	26%	26%	26	26	26%	Minn & St Louis fd ss	48%	48	Republic Czech-Slovak ss	98%
Keystone	22%	22%	21%	21%	22%	White Motor...	48%	48%	48%	48%	48%	Mo Kan & Tex adj ss ser A...	57%	57%	Republic Chile ss '25	103%

Loews Inc.....	17	17	10 1/2	15 1/2	17	N B Tel & Tel ss.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	Swiss Conf ss.....	118
Loft Inc.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	New Orleans Tr ss.....	79 1/4	79 1/4	Un K Gt Britain 5 1/2 '87.....	102 1/2
Loose W 2 pf. 110	110	110	110	110	110	N O & N E 4 1/2 A.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	Un K Gt Britain 5 1/2 '88.....	100 1/2
Mack Truck.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	N O T & M 5 1/2.....	71	70 1/2	Un K Gt Britain 5 1/2 '89.....	100 1/2
Mack 1 pf.....	87	87	87	87	87	N Y C 3 1/2.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	U S Brazil ss.....	85 1/2
Mack 2 pf.....	80	80	80	80	80	N Y Cent on ss.....	83	83	U S Mexico ss.....	85 1/2

Man Elv chd ..	51	51	50%	50%	52	100%	100%	N Y Cent col 7s ..	106	105%	U S Mexico Irr 4½s ..	45
Man Shld Co ..	39	39%	38%	39%	39	100%	100%	N Y City 4½ 59 ..	99%	99%		
Mkt St pr pf ..	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	100%	100%	N Y City 4½ 66 ..	105%	105%		
Morgan Oil ..	36%	36%	36%	36%	35%	100%	100%	N Y City 4½ 67 N.Y.	105%	105%		
Martin-Parr ..	34	34	34	34	34	100%	100%	N Y Dock 4s ..	78%	78%		
Mathieson Alka ..	36%	37	36%	37	37	100%	100%	N Y Edison 5½s ..	110	109%		
Max Mot CIA ..	73	73	73%	72	72	100%	100%	N Y Ry 6s ..	113	112%		
McIntyre ..	83	83	83	83	83%	100%	100%	N Y Ry 6½ 67 ..	109	109%		
May Depar ..	118%	118	118%	118	118	100%	100%	N Y Ry 6½ 68 ..	42	42%		
McIntyre Mil ..	18	18%	18	18%	18	100%	100%	N Y Ry 6½ 69 ..	41	40%		
Mexican Pet ..	118	118	118	118	118%	100%	100%	N Y State Ry 4½s ..	65%	65%		
Miami Coppr ..	31	31	31%	31%	31	100%	100%	N Y Tel 6½ 65 ..	105	104%		

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Man Elv. Ind. 51	51	50%	50%	52	Adams Express 7 1/2	100%	100%	N Y Cent col 7 1/2	100%	105%	U S Mexico Rty 4 1/2	45
Man Shrt Co. 39	39%	39%	39%	39	Amer Ag Chem 7 1/2	100%	100%	N Y City 4 1/2	100%	99%		
Mkt St pr pf. 63%	63%	63%	63%	63	American Cotton Oil 10	90%	90%	N Y City 4 1/2	100%	105%		
Mead Ind Co. 36%	36%	37%	36%	35%	Atlas Rubber & T 1/2	100%	100%	N Y City 4 1/2	100%	105%		
Martinsville 34	34	34	34	34	Am Smelt & Refn 5 1/2	100%	100%	N Y Dock 1 1/2	100%	78%		
Matheson Alka. 36%	37	36%	37	37	Am Tel & Tel col 4. 1929	91	90%	N Y Edison 5 1/2	100%	110		
Max Mot. CIA. 73	74	73%	72	72%	Am Tel & Tel conv 4 1/2	100%	100%	N Y Ry 3 1/2	100%	13		
Max Mfg Co. 83	83	83%	83	83%	Am Tel & Tel St. 1946	115	115	N Y Ry ctf 5 1/2	100%	97		
May Dept. 118%	110	118%	110	110	Am Wire Paper 3 1/2	98	98	N Y Ry ctf 4 1/2	100%	42		
McIntyre Mil. 18	18%	18	18%	18	Atchafon gen 4. 1995	89%	89%	N Y State Ry 4 1/2	100%	65%		
Mexican Pet. 138	141%	138	139	138%	Atchison (Col&Ar) 4 1/2	198%	71	N Y Tel 4 1/2	100%	103		
Mkt Pet. pf. 91	91%	91	91%	91	Atlantic Coast Line 4 1/2	89%	89%	N Y Tel 4 1/2	100%	103		
Micromed 30%	30%	30%	30%	30	Alliant Coast (L&N) col 6 1/2	89%	89%	N Y Tel 4 1/2	100%	103		
Mid State Oil. 15%	15%	14%	15%	15%	Atlantic Fruit cv 7 1/2	193%	103%	N Y Tel 4 1/2	100%	103		
Minva Steel. 41%	40%	40%	41%	41%	Atlas Powder conv 7 1/2	89%	108	N Y Tel 4 1/2	100%	103		
Minn & St. L. 13	13	13	13	13%	B & O 3 1/2	25	93%	N Y Tel 4 1/2	100%	103		
Mt. Airy 60	60	60	60	60	B & O 4 1/2	25	93%	N Y Tel 4 1/2	100%	103		
M. K. & T. w. l. 19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	B & O 5 1/2	25	93%	N Y Tel 4 1/2	100%	103		
M. K&T pf. w. l. 41%	41	41	41	42%	B & O 6 1/2	25	93%	N Y Tel 4 1/2	100%	103		
MK & T pf. w. l. 18	18	18	18	18	B & O 7 1/2	25	93%	N Y Tel 4 1/2	100%	103		
Mt. Airy 60	60	60	60	60	B & O 8 1/2	25	93%	N Y Tel 4 1/2	100%	103		
Mo Pacific pf. 57%	57%	57%	57%	57%	B & O 9 1/2	25	93%	N Y Tel 4 1/2	100%	103		
Mont Pr pf. 108	108	108	108	108	B & O 10 1/2	25	93%	N Y Tel 4 1/2	100%	103		
Montgomery-Ward. 94%	94%	93%	93%	94%	B & O 11 1/2	25	93%	N Y Tel 4 1/2	100%	103		
Mull Co. 19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	Balt & O S'western 3 1/2	25	90%	N Y Tel 4 1/2	100%	103		
Nat Acme C. 19%	19%	19%	19%	19%								

Man Elev. Bldg. 51	51	51	50%	50%	52	Amalgam Express 44s.....	100%	100%	N Y Cent col 7s.....	100%	105%	U S Mexico Irr 4 1/2s.....	45
Man Shirt Co. 39	39%	39%	39%	39%	39	Amer Rug Chem 7 1/2s '41.....	100%	100%	N Y City 4s '59.....	99%	99%		
Mkt St pr pr.....	63%	63%	63%	63%	63	American Cotton Oil Co.....	100%	100%	N Y City 4 1/2s '65.....	105%	105%		
Mack & Co. Ill.....	34%	34%	34%	34%	34	Am Smelt & Refn Co ser A '97.....	100%	100%	N Y City 4 1/2s '80s.....	100%	100%		
Marlin-Parr 34%	34%	34	34	34	34	Am Sugar.....	100%	100%	N Y Dock 4s.....	78%	78%		
Matheson's Alaska 36%	37	37	37	37	37	Am Tel & Tel col 4s 1939.....	91	90%	N Y Edison 6 1/2s.....	110	109%		
Max Mot. CIA. 73	74	74	74	74	74	Am Tel & Tel conv 4 1/2s.....	100%	100%	N Y Ry 8s.....	105	105%		
McBride 51	51	51	51	51	51	Am Tel & Tel 1941.....	100%	100%	N Y Ry 4 1/2s '59.....	105	105%		
May Depart B. 118%	119	119	118%	119	119	Am Tel & Tel conv 4s 1925.....	115	115	N Y Ry 4s.....	42	42		
McIntyre Mill 18	18%	18	18%	18	18	Am Writ Paper 6s '39.....	88	88	N Y Ry of 4s.....	41	40%		
Mexican Petr. 138	141%	138	139	138%	138	Atchison gen 4s 1956.....	89%	89%	N Y State Ry 7 1/2s.....	94	94%		
Miami Copper 31%	31%	31%	30%	30%	31	Atchafalpa 4s.....	91%	91%	N Y State Ry 4s.....	94	94%		
Mid Sta's Oil.....	155%	155%	14%	155%	155	Atlanta & Birm 4s '32.....	70	70	N Y Tel 6s '41.....	105	104%		
Midvale Steel.....	91%	49%	40%	41%	41%	Atl Coast Line 4s.....	89%	89%	N Y Tel 8s '40.....	105%	105%		
Mine & S. P. SSM. 60	60	60	60	60	60	Atlantic Coast (L & N) col 4s.....	83%	83%	N Y N H 4s '56.....	82	81%		
Mo, K. T. & W. l. 19%	19%	19%	18%	19%	19	Atlantic Coast (L & N) conv 4s.....	83%	83%	N Y N H 4s '56.....	82	81%		
Mo. K&T pr w. l. 41%	41%	41	41	42%	41	Atlas Refining of 6 1/2s.....	103%	103%	N Y W & B 3 1/2s.....	100	100%		
Mo. Pac. pr.....	91%	91	91	91	91	Atlas Powder conv 7 1/2s.....	108	108	Niagara F Power 8s.....	100	100		
Mo. K&P.....	24	24	23%	13%	24%	B & O 3 1/2s '25.....	93%	93%	Norfolk & W 4s.....	98	98		
Mo Pacific.....	57%	57%	57%	57%	57	B & O Tol Cln 4s.....	98	98	Norfolk & W 4s.....	98	98		
Mont Pr pf.....	108	108	108	108	108	B & O ev 4 1/2s '33.....	87%	87	Nor Ohio T & L 8s.....	97	97		
Morgan 34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34	B & O 6s '25.....	100	100	Nor & W 4s.....	97	97%		
Mullins Body.....	32	32	32	32	32	B & O 6s '25.....	100	100	Nor Pac 6s.....	95%	95%		
Nat Acme C. Co.....	19%	19%	19%	19%	20%	Balt & O L E W Va 4s '41.....	79%	79%	Nor Pac 4s.....	95%	95%		
Nat Aliso pr.....	118%	118%	118%	118%	118	Balt & O S'western 3 1/2s.....	70%	70%	Nor Pac 4s.....	95%	95%		
Nat Can.....	32	32	32	32	32	Barreille 4s '31.....	107%	107%	Nor Pac 4s.....	95%	95%		
Nat E & S Co.....	53%	48	48	52	52	Bell T & T 7s.....	107%	107%	North-W Bell 7s.....	106%	106%		
Nat En & St pf 93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93	Bethlehem Steel 5s 1936.....	92%	91%	Ont & West g m 4s.....	68	68		
Nat En & St pf 93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93	Bethlehem Steel 1st 5s.....	98%	98%	Ont & West g m 4s.....	75	75		
Nat Lead pr 10	10	10	10	10	10	Bethlehem Steel 2d 5s.....	98%	98%	Ore C 4s.....	102%	102%		
N Ry of M pf. 14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	15	Bethlehem Stl 6s, ser A 1948.....	98%	98%	Ore S Line 4d 5s.....	102%	102%		
N Ry Mex 2 pf. 6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6	Bklyn Edison 6s.....	1949.....	94%	Oregon Ry & Nav 4s '46.....	87%	87%		
N O T & M.....	68	67	67%	68%	68	Bklyn Edison 6s.....	1949.....	94%	Ore Short Line 3s.....	91%	91%		
N Y Central.....	91%	91%	90%	9									

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NEW YORK CURE

NEW YORK, May 31—The issue of the Standard Oil group continues to demand most interest on the Curbside today and continued their downward movement selling at highs. Expectation of the announcement of the merger terms of Ayer one was effective in making International Petroleum a prominent feature sales amounting to more than 20 shares on an advance of from 26 7/8 to 27 1/2. Imperial Oil of Canada, which according to recent reports, has absorbed International Petroleum, from 125 to the new high of 131 1/2. There was heavy trading in Standard Oil of Indiana, more than 100 shares selling at 122 to 124 1/4. The greatest gain was made in Standard Oil of Kentucky, which rose from 109 to 109 1/2. Most Refining was the most active of the independent issues, about 200 shares changing hands at 9% to 10%. Salt Creek Consolidated held steady at 14% to 14%. Carbide Syndicate again in demand with trading at 9%.

INDUSTRIALS

(Quotations to 2:15 p.m.)

Sales	High Low
900 Acme Coal	14 1/2
900 Amlac Leather	13 1/2 13 1/2
200 Buddy Dug	1 1/2 1 1/2
100 Cent Teresa Sug Co	1 1/2 1 1/2
1000 Chesapeake Pipeline	1 1/2 1 1/2
1900 Columbia Material	1 1/2 1 1/2
300 Conti Motors	8 3/4 8 3/4
200 Durant Motors	33 3/4 33 3/4
53 Gillette Saf Ras	210 210
1000 General Electric	5 1/2 5 1/2
6500 Goldwyn Pictures	8 3/4 8 3/4
100 Goodyear Tire	13 1/2 13 1/2
300 Grant Motor	85 85
600 Hayden Chem	1 1/2 1 1/2
100 Hudson Motor	14 1/2 14 1/2
6000 Intercont Rur	8 3/4 8 3/4
30 Lehigh Coal Sales	80 80
1100 Liberty McNeill	2 3/4 2 3/4
1000 Lindbergh Corp	1 1/2 1 1/2
600 Mer Mot	4 3/4 4 3/4
200 Nat Leather	9 3/4 9 3/4
25 Zinc	144 1/2 144 1/2
2500 Pacific Power	15 1/2 15 1/2
100 Peerless Motor	50 50 1/2
200 Pyrene Mfg	11 1/2 11 1/2
6000 Radiat Corp Fr	5 1/2 5 1/2
1300 Ranger Rur	25 1/2 25 1/2
3300 South Coal & Iron	80 80
200 Standard Mot	4 1/2 4 1/2
40 Todd Shipyards	78 1/2 78 1/2
2000 Trinitite Corp	1 1/2 1 1/2
200 U S Light & Heat	1 1/2 1 1/2
4000 U S Steamship	10 1/2 10 1/2
2000 U S Ship Corp	10 1/2 10 1/2
1000 U S Steel	7 1/2 7 1/2
700 Wayne Coal	2 1/2 2 1/2
100 West End Chem	75 75
520 Am Haw S S	28 1/2 28 1/2
2000 Babbitt Metal	10 1/2 10 1/2
100 Cent Aguerre Sug	70 70
600 Cub Dom Sug	11 1/2 11 1/2
700 Daniels Mot	14 1/2 14 1/2
2000 Dublin C & R	8 3/4 8 3/4
1000 Eastman Kodak	7 1/2 7 1/2
6900 Hudson Motor	21 1/2 21 1/2
300 Int R T Ctf	31 31
2000 Key Seatehr	11 1/2 11 1/2
1700 Lumber King	10 1/2 10 1/2
10 Pack Mot pf adv	83 1/2 83 1/2
100 Pub Ser pf	105 1/2 105 1/2
10 Safety Car Heat	76 76
300 Schulte Stores	36 1/2 36 1/2

Man Shld Co. 51	51	50%	50%	52	Adams Express 41	100%	100%	100%	U S Mexico Irr 4 1/2%	45
Man Shld Co. 51	39%	39%	39%	39%	Amer Gas Corp 7 1/2%	41	100%	100%	N Y City 4 1/2 59	106
Mkt St pr. 63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	American Cotton Oil 50	100%	100%	100%	N Y City 4 1/2 58	105%
Mkt St pr. 63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	Am Smelt & Refn 50 ser A	47	100%	100%	N Y City 4 1/2 57 Nov	104%
Martinsburg 100	100	100	100	100	Am Sugar 40	100%	100%	100%	N Y City 4 1/2 56	103%
Mathewson Alca 36%	37	36%	37	37	Am Tel & Tel col 41	1929	91	90%	N Y Edison 5 1/2%	110
Max Mot. CIA 74	74	74%	72	72	Am Tel & Tel conv 4 1/2%	109%	109%	109%	N Y Ry 4 1/2	113
Max Mot B. 84	84	84	83	83%	Am Tel & Tel 51	1946	115	115	N Y Ry 4 1/2 57	115
McIntyre 110	110	110%	110	110	Am Writ Paper 43	29	88	88	N Y Ry 4 1/2 56	114
Mexican Pet. 138	141%	138	139	138%	Atchafon gen 41	1955	89%	89%	N Y State Ry 4 1/2%	65%
Mkt Pet pr. 91	91%	91	91%	91%	Atchafon (Col&Ar) 4 1/2%	1963	91%	91%	N Y Tel 4 1/2%	105
Midvale 100	100	100	100	100	Atchafon Steel 51	1945	92	92	N Y Tel 4 1/2 57	104%
Mid State Oil 15%	15%	14%	15%	15%	Atl Coast Line 43	59	89%	89%	N Y Tel 4 1/2 56	103%
Midvale Steel 11%	49%	49%	49%	49%	Atlantic Coast (L&N) col 51	82%	111	111	N Y Tel & N H 4 1/2	59
Minn & St L. 13	13	13	13	13%	Atlantic Fruit cv 7a	1934	103	103%	N Y Tel & N H 4 1/2	57%
Mt. Air 100	100	100	100	100	Atlantic Ry 41	1946	103%	103%	N Y Tel & N H 4 1/2	57%
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	Atlantic Powder conv 7 1/2%	108	108	108	Niagara F Power 50	100
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	41%	41	41	41%	B & O 3 1/2%	25	89%	89%	Norfolk & W v 51	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 58	100	100	100	Norfolk 50	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 57	100	100	100	Norfolk 50	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 56	100	100	100	Norfolk 50	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 55	100	100	100	Norfolk 50	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 54	100	100	100	Norfolk 50	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 53	100	100	100	Norfolk 50	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 52	100	100	100	Norfolk 50	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 51	100	100	100	Norfolk 50	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 50	100	100	100	Norfolk 50	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 49	100	100	100	Norfolk 50	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 48	100	100	100	Norfolk 50	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 47	100	100	100	Norfolk 50	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 46	100	100	100	Norfolk 50	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 45	100	100	100	Norfolk 50	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 44	100	100	100	Norfolk 50	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 43	100	100	100	Norfolk 50	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 42	100	100	100	Norfolk 50	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 41	100	100	100	Norfolk 50	108
M. & K. T. w. l. 10%	16	16	16	16	B & O 4 1/2 40	100	100			

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NO & NE 4 1/2 S A.....	83%	83%	Un K Gt Britain 5 1/2 S 23.....	100%
NOT & ME 50.....	71	70%	Un K Gt Britain 5 1/2 S 20.....	100%
NYC 3 1/2 S.....	77%	77%	US Brazil 50.....	105%

N Y Cent on 48.....	83	83	U S Mexico 4s.....	35 1/2
N Y Cent 8s.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	U S Mexico 5s.....	43 1/2
N Y Cent 6s.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	U S Mexico 6s.....	45 1/2
N Y Cent col 7s.....	106	105 1/2	U S Mexico irr 4 1/2s.....	40 1/2
N Y City 4s '59.....	90 1/2	90 1/2		
N Y City 4 1/2s '65.....	103 1/2	103 1/2		
N Y City 4 1/2s '67 Nov.....	103 1/2	103 1/2		
N Y Dock 4s.....	78 1/2	78 1/2		
N Y Edison 4 1/2s.....	110	109 1/2		
N Y Ry 8s.....	13	12 1/2		
N Y Ry 4s.....	105 1/2	105 1/2		
N Y Ry 4s.....	105 1/2	105 1/2		
N Y Ry 4s.....	115 1/2	115 1/2		
N Y State Ry 4 1/2s.....	66 1/2	66 1/2		
N Y Tel 4 1/2s.....	94 1/2	94 1/2		
N Y Tel 4s.....	105 1/2	105 1/2		
N Y & N H 4s.....	60	59 1/2		
N Y & N H 6s.....	82	81 1/2		
N Y W & B 4 1/2s.....	57 1/2	56 1/2		
Niagara Power 8s.....	108	108		
Nor W cv 4s.....	108	108		
Norfolk 5s.....	92 1/2	92 1/2		
No Am Edison 6s A '52.....	92 1/2	92 1/2		
No Ohio T & L 6s.....	73 1/2	73 1/2		
Nor & West 4s.....	62	61 1/2		
Nor Pac 4s.....	85 1/2	85 1/2		
Nor Pac 6s.....	95 1/2	95 1/2		
Nor States P 6s '41.....	106 1/2	106 1/2		
Norfolk & Balt 4s.....	106 1/2	106 1/2		
Ont & West g m 4s.....	75	75		
Ont & West 4s.....	75	75		
Ore & Cal 5s.....	98 1/2	98 1/2		
Ore & West grid.....	98 1/2	98 1/2		
Oregon Ry N W 4s.....	87 1/2	87 1/2		
Port Short Line 3s '29.....	90 1/2	90 1/2		
Ore-Wash Ry 4s.....	81 1/2	81 1/2		
Otis Steel 8s ser A 1901.....	102	102		
Packard Motor 8s.....	97	97		
Packard Motor 8s.....	97	97		
Pac & T 8s '52.....	94 1/2	94 1/2		
Pac-Am Pet Co 7s '30.....	101	101		

20400 Independ Lead Mns	.72	.67	.67
1000 Jumbo Ext	.05	.05	.05
4000 Knox Div	.04	.04	.04

2000 Lone Star	..	05	05	05
1000 McK-Dar-Savage	..	29	29	29
500 McNBn & M & M Lf	..	08	07	07
1000 Magna Cop	..	11	14	14 1/2
41000 Marbach Mines Cons	..	22	23	23
600 Mason Valley	..	29	24	24
10000 Matlock	..	10	10 1/2	10 1/2
7000 National Tin	..	59	58	58
4000 Nev Silver Horn	..	14	11	14
300 Nipissing	..	64	64	64 1/2
600 Ray Hercules Mines	..	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
10000 Cons	..	11	10	10
1000 Silver Dale	..	41	40	40
100 Sil King Cons M	..	14	14	14 1/2
1000 Sou Am P & G	..	6	5 1/2	5 1/2
10000 Cons	..	29	29	29
1000 Success Min	..	11	11	11
300 Tonopah Belmont	..	14	14	14 1/2
5800 Tonopah Divide	..	80	79	80
4000 Tonopah Cons	..	14	14	14 1/2
400 Tonopah Min	..	14	14	14 1/2
1000 Trinity Cop Co	..	14	14	14 1/2
920 Tuolumne Cop	..	82	80	82
200 Unity Gold	..	34	34	34 1/2
300 Union Exst	..	29	29	29 1/2
300 Uni Verde Exst	..	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
3000 Volcano	..	49	48	48
700 West End Cons	..	14	14	14 1/2
10000 West Conn	..	10	10	10 1/2
500 Bon Alaska	..	53	53	53 1/2
3000 Bomb Contract	..	02	02	02
1000 Emma Silver	..	02	02	02
6000 Galena Mining	..	32	30	32
10000 Galena State	..	29	29	29 1/2
1900 Magna Cop ris	..	100	95	100
100 No Butte	..	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2

100 Sheldon Min	14	1	14
5000 Silver Horn10	.09	.10
1000 U S Cont52	.51	.53

1000 West Domes			
BONDS			
(Sales in \$1000)			
18 Allied T & S	92.5	92.5	92.5
1 Alum Pa 1925	103.4	103.4	103.4
5 Aluminum 7s 1923	105.6	105.6	105.6
4 Amer Lat & Trac 8s 1917	107.6	107.6	107.6
1 Amer & T S 8s 1917	107.6	107.6	107.6
3 Amer T & S 8s 1921	101.4	101.4	101.4
2 Anaconda Cop 6s	100	100	100
5 Anacon Cop 7s 1923	103.4	103.4	103.4
1 Armour & C 11s 1917	105.6	105.6	105.6
1 Beth Steel 7s 1921	104.4	104.4	104.4
1 Beth Steel 7s 1935	102.2	102.2	102.2
3 Can Nat Ry Exp 10s 1919	109.6	109.6	109.6
2 Can Nat Ry 8s	101.4	101.4	101.4
2 Can Pac 6s	101.4	101.4	101.4
3 Cent Steel 8s	104.4	104.4	104.4
2 Columbian Graph 8s	46	46	46
1 Cons Gas 7s	104.4	104.4	104.4
1 Cons Gas of Tex 8s	104.4	104.4	104.4
1 Cons Tex 8s	98	98	98
9 Cop Ewp Am 8s 24 102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2
10 Cop Ewp Am 8s 23	104.4	104.4	104.4
1 Cudahy 7s	101.4	101.4	101.4
10 Deere & Co 7 1/2s	102	102	102

1 1/2	25 Emp Gas & Fu 6s...	101	101	101
5 1/2	4 Goodrich Tire 7s...	100	99 1/2	100
5 1/2	1 Grand Trunk 6 1/2s...	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2

1	Hershey Co 7½	103	103½	103½
4	Hubber	101	101½	101½
44	Humble Oil Ts	98	101½	101½
3	Interboro R T's	97½	97½	97½
11	Interboro R T's	92½	92½	92½
4	Kennecott Cop Ts	106	106	106
1	Kennecott Gas	100½	100½	100½
2	Libby McN & L's	98	99	99
2	Manitoba Ts	96	96	96
1	Morris & Co 7½	103½	103½	103½
5	Natl Acme 7½	97½	97½	97½
11	Oil & S. Co	99½	99½	99½
2	Ont Lumber Ss.	99½	99½	99½
10	ONV NH & H Ts	99½	99½	99½
5	Phil Pet 7½	101½	101½	101½
5	Phila Corp 7½	101½	101½	101½
1	Robert Gair Ts	98	98	98
5	Saks & Co Ts	99	99½	99½
5	Sears Roeb Ts	100	100½	100½
7	Sears Roeb Ts	101½	101½	101½
5	Sev's West Tel Ts	102½	102½	102½
4	S O N Y Ts	102½	102½	102½
4	S O N Y Ts	107½	107½	107½
3	S O N Y Ts	107½	107½	107½
2	St. A. & W	65½	64½	64½
5	Stikly Un Gen	66	66	66
3	Cities Ser Ts	90½	90½	90½
7	Commonw Power	90	90	90
1	Ped Land Bnk 4½	100½	100½	100½
10	Report Tel Ts	120	125	125
98	Int Nor Ss	98½	98½	98½
4	Int R T 6½	78½	78½	78½
5	Inter R T's W I	95½	95½	95½
2	Magna. Cop Ts	108	108	108
2	Met Oil Ss.	101½	101½	101½
55	UN Oil Cal Ss	101½	101½	101½
7	S O N Y 6½	107	106½	107
24	Stewart Warner Ss	112½	109½	112½
1	Sun Oil 7½	101	101	101
1	Swift & Co	101½	101½	101½
6	Swift & Co Ts	102½	101½	101½
6	Tex Co Ts	101½	101½	101½
4	Tol. Edison Ts	107	106½	106½
16	UN Oil Prod Ss	108½	107½	108½
9	Western Oil	107	107	107
9	Western Elec Ts	107½	107½	107½

1 Winchester 7½s ..101 101 101
FOREIGN BONDS

10	Can Steam Trs	96	96	96
1	Mex Gov 2s	.....	14	14	14
5	Mex Gov 5s	.....	20%	20%	20%
29	U S Brazil 7½s	.....	97%	97%	97%
6	Argentina 7s	1923-190	99%	99%	99%
35	City of Elberfeld	5.5½s	5½	5½	5½
6	City of Soissons	6s	83½	83	83
1	Russian 6½s	ctfs. 21	21	21	21
2	Swiss 5½s	.....	102	102	102
115	U S Mex 4s	.....	45½	45	45½

BOSTON CURB

		High	Low	Last
Alhuda	.....	4%	1%	4%
Alpha Mines	.....	15	15	17
Bagdad Silver	.....	19	17	17
Boston Ely	.....	82	90	92
Boston & Montana	.....	20	20	20
Butte Proming	.....	83	83	83
Carib Syn	.....	8%	8%	8%
Canada Copper	.....	50	45	50
Chief Cons Mining	.....	4%	4%	4%
Copper Queen	.....	15	15	15
Crystal Copper	.....	2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Colorado Mining	.....	99	95	99
Contract Copper	.....	35	35	35
Deer Creek	.....	23%	23%	25%
Engle Bluebell	.....	23	23	23
Eureka	.....	3	26	27
Eruption	.....	3	2 1/2	2
Golden Copper	.....	11	14	14
Hudson Motors	.....	21	21 1/2	21 1/2
Jermone Verde Dev	.....	4%	3%	4%
Mohican	.....	17	17	17
Mutual	.....	25	22	22
Mont. Prod	.....	10%	8%	17%
Mother Lode	.....	10%	10%	10%
N E Fuel	.....	54	53	53
Nixon	.....	.05	.05	.05
Ranier	.....	8%	5 1/4	5 1/4
Ranier	.....	.02	.02	.02
Ruby Cons	.....	40	35	39
Reo Motors	.....	27	27	27
Tea Metals	.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Three Metals	.....	64	63	64
So States Cons	.....	19	15	15
United Verde Ext	.....	31	29 1/2	29 1/2
Verde Cons Copper	.....	11	2 1/2	4
Verde Mines	.....	30	25	25

DIVIDEND PASSED

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company has passed its semi-annual dividend, due June 1. In December, 1921, a dividend of \$4 was paid, and prior to that back to 1907 the stock was on a \$12 an-

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PRICE RECESSION OF SPECULATIVE RAILROAD BONDS

Freight Rate Reduction Causes Decline in the Issues of Weaker Roads

The more or less consistently favorable news on the railroad situation, which has been current for quite a long period, had a corresponding salutary effect on the price of speculative railroad bonds. Now has come announcement of the freight rate cut, and most of the issues are under the high level reached this year.

The list of bonds is regarded on the whole as speculative, as most of the issuing companies are in a weak financial condition, but they are showing improvement, but they are that they will continue without reorganization.

issues of the Erie Railroad are in a reasonably safe position. In 1921, the company generally adverse for railroads, the company earned interest on all its bonds and carried to surplus \$2,692,425. For the first three months of this year the operating income has shown a substantial increase and there is little doubt it will continue to improve during the balance of the year.

The adjustment 6s and income 6s of the San Francisco are in reasonably safe position, the company paying a safe interest regularly since they were issued. In the current year the company has done exceptionally well.

The following compilation of a selected list of low-priced and speculative railroad bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange shows the high prices reached in 1917, the high level during 1922 and the closing or last prices on May 25, 1922, with declines from the high level of 1922 and the old:

Issue	1917	1922	%
—Birm 46, 35's	87	75 1/2	72
—C & Alton 28, 50	53 1/2	50 1/4	93
—Pac 46, 34's	94 1/2	67	65
—	2	8 1/2	

conv	43.4	21.6	20.5	11	11.95
ken	44,35	100	24	9.05	
ser A	48,73	684	52	8.49	
ser B	48,73	684	51	8.56	
W & R	48,28	684	53	8.41	
C R	48,51	613	50	7.23	
res M	52,62	91	90	1.609	
ST L	54,34	83	81	1.35	
ref	49,46	64	52	1.32	
ref	48,61	50	50	1.049	
deb	57,36	64	52	7.24	
con	58,48	110	67	7.62	
S&W	58,40	81	60	7.81	
ser A	57,100	70	68	8.89	
ser B	58,100	70	68	8.89	
South	58,61	101	57	7.57	
ad	58,61	101	57	7.57	
ad	58,61	101	57	7.57	
income	58,60	56	79	2.86	
in	58,73	77	77	2.62	
A L	58,73	77	77	2.62	
ref	59,90	70	46	4.24	

consol 68, '45. 93% 63% 58% 4% 11.39



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MRS. BEAMISH WINS FROM MRS. MALLORY

British Tennis Player Puts American Champion Out of Middlesex Tourney

CHISWICK, May 31 (By The Associated Press)—Mrs. A. E. Beamish, a British player, today defeated Mrs. F. I. Mallory, American woman tennis champion, in the third round of the women's singles for the Middlesex championship. The score was 6-0, 1-6, 6-4.

The match was full of thrills. During the first set Mrs. Beamish repeatedly outplayed the American player with drives to her left side and finished long rallies with stinging shots in the corners of the court. In the second set, however, Mrs. Mallory came back strongly and played the finest game she has ever played in England. Her backhand shots were extremely accurate and she rarely failed to finish the rallies with drives that were impossible to return.

The third set produced the great duel of the match. Mrs. Beamish carried the score to 5-1 in games, with faultless drives, but Mrs. Mallory, with forehand drives and excellent defense on her left, won the next three games. Mrs. Beamish finally won the next game, and the match.

Mrs. Mallory and Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston won their matches in the first round yesterday. Mrs. Mallory defeated Miss Whitfield, 6-1, 6-2, and Miss Sigourney defeated Miss Kelsey, 6-3, 6-3. Mrs. Mallory later defeated Miss Head, 6-3, 2-6, 6-0.

Mrs. Mallory's appearance on the tennis court for the first time since her recent arrival attracted great interest. She told the correspondent that she was looking forward to fully five weeks of playing until the Wimbledon tournament is over.

In the first set of yesterday's match Miss Head led her American opponent 2 games to 1, but Mrs. Mallory took the next five. Miss Head repeated the same lead in the next set, but by hard driving and more accurate backhand shots she captured the set.

In the final set Mrs. Mallory was much improved, but observers said that unless she produced faster strokes and greater accuracy, she was not likely to defeat Mrs. Beamish.

In the second round of singles Mrs. Peacock, former woman champion of England, defeated Miss Sigourney, 6-0, 6-1. Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California displayed poor form against Miss Rodocanachi, but finally won the match, 6-3, 8-6.

In the first round of mixed doubles A. Wallis Myers and Mrs. Mallory defeated Silver and Mrs. Knight, British players, 6-4, 6-3.

Murphy Only Driver Winning Both Races

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31 (By The Associated Press)—James Murphy, the Los Angeles, Cal., today held the distinction of being the only driver in the world to win the premier automobile races of two continents—the French Grand Prix and the 500-mile race over the Indianapolis motor speedway. This is Murphy's second year as a driver, as he only graduated from the grade of mechanic two years ago. By a coincidence it was Capt. Edward Rickenbacker who gave Murphy the checkered flag in token of victory—the same Murphy who rode beside Rickenbacker as a mechanic in the race here six years ago.

Some of the glory and also some of the prize money that Murphy was generally believed to have gained slipped away over night. Murphy was credited with holding the lead throughout the race and winning all of the prizes offered for leadership in the various laps of the contest, but speedway officials today announced that there had been some miscalculations and that apparently Harry Hartz, another Los Angeles racer, who finished second, held the lead during part of the race and was entitled to some of the lap prizes.

There was also some question as to the authenticity of Murphy's record time, which has been announced as 5h. 1m. 30.7s., which is 14 minutes better than the record established by Ralph de Palma in winning the event here in 1915. De Palma's time then was 5h. 33m. 55.5s.

Much confusion existed among the judges and timers at the two hundredth mile, and the announcement was made that Hartz had gone into first place. This announcement was later withdrawn, but when the official tabulation was started at the close of the race the possibility that Murphy might have been displaced as leader for a time was again brought forward.

Officials said they expected to complete the tabulation some time today. It was not expected it would make any changes in the standing of the winners; but it might affect Murphy's record and also the distribution of lap prizes, which amount to \$50 for each lap.

Murphy was given remarkable cooperation by his pillion. He drove the entire distance making only three stops to change tires and replenish his fuel tanks. On his third stop gasoline was dumped into the tanks and a rear wheel was changed in 25 seconds. On a previous stop his assistants dumped in oil and gas and changed two front wheels in 28 seconds. Murphy knew just what his car was capable of doing and he pushed it to the limit, always maintaining a record-breaking speed.

Hartz, who finished second, also is a former mechanic. He drove into second place shortly after the sixtieth mile and from then on to the finish he gave Murphy a desperate race.

According to speedway officials there were 135,000 paid admissions, the largest crowd that ever witnessed a race at the Indianapolis course.

Men Who Handle Affairs of Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, Known as "Big Ten" Conference



"BIG TEN" CONFERENCE IS UNIQUE ORGANIZATION

Association Is Composed of One Representative From Each of the 10 Universities in the Conference

CHICAGO, May 31 (Special)—Will it go through smoothly and promptly according to schedule, this outdoor championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, "Big Ten" for short, which is to be held June 2 and 3 at the University of Illinois, will be the subject of the event satisfy 400 athletes, scores of coaches and trainers, thousands of spectators and more thousands of students, alumni and partisans of rival institutions throughout the middle west?

THREE CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL

Giants Lose 26 Points in Percentage but Still Hold First Place

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	P.C.
New York	24	14	.630	
Pittsburgh	23	16	.590	
St. Louis	22	20	.525	
Brooklyn	22	21	.512	
Chicago	20	20	.500	
Cincinnati	22	23	.489	
Boston	14	24	.368	
Philadelphia	14	26	.350	

RESULTS MONDAY
Boston 5, Brooklyn 4.
Philadelphia 9, New York 3.
Cincinnati 9, Pittsburgh 3.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 4.

RESULTS TUESDAY
Brooklyn 3, Boston 3; Brooklyn 8, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 9, New York 3; New York 16, Philadelphia 7.
Cincinnati 9, Pittsburgh 3; Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 3.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 1; Chicago 3, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Philadelphia, Chicago, Brooklyn and Pittsburgh are the four clubs in the National League which improved their percentages in the baseball standing during the past two days and the first named made the best showing of the four as the Phillies gained no less than 26 points although they still hold last place in the standing. They won two of the three games which they played with the New York Giants and the Champions lost 26 points although they are still in first place with a margin of 2 1/2 games between them and Pittsburgh, the latter club having gained 7 points during these days as the result of winning two of its three games from Cincinnati.

Three of the eight clubs are in different positions today from those they occupied Monday. Brooklyn now holds fourth position undisturbed while Cincinnati, which was tied with Philadelphia, is now in sixth place with Chicago up in fifth, the Cubs having been in sixth place Monday. Chicago made a good gain during the two days as it added 14 points to its standing, its two straight victories over the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday giving it the gain. Brooklyn, the other club to gain, made 12 points.

Next to New York, the Cardinals received the worst setback during the two days as they dropped 15 points in their percentage, and they are now only one game ahead of Brooklyn. Cincinnati, which made such a good showing last week, lost 11 points while Boston lost three.

Edward Hearne, a veteran racer, piloted a French car to third place in 5h. 22m. 26.06s., for an average of 93.04 miles an hour, while Ralph de Palma, one of the favorites, was fourth in 5h. 31m. 4.65s., an average of 90.61 miles an hour. Ora Halbe was fifth in 5h. 31m. 13.45s., an average of 90.56 miles an hour. Jerry Wunderlich was sixth in 5h. 37m. 52.84s., an average of 88.79 miles an hour. I. D. Peterman finished seventh in 5h. 40m. 55.44s., an average of 87.99 miles per hour. Eighth place went to Ira Vail in 5h. 50m. 7.42s., an average of 85.65 miles an hour. Thomas Alley was ninth in 5h. 57m. 34.13s., an average of 83.89. Joseph Thomas finished tenth in 6h. 5m. 14.7s.

It is by no means a simple task, but past experience in this perennially recurring spectacle indicates that the twenty-second annual performance, like its predecessors, will leave nothing to be desired. Yet it does not all happen of itself. Somebody has to make it go, pay the expenses, and see that everybody is happy.

Very few of those concerned, however, know anything about the men who pull the strings and the machinery of organization by which they make it go. Of course there are the officials, nearly 60 of them, who are out from Chicago. They will wear white trousers and busy themselves about the field. It may look as though they are running things, and so they are for the time being. They crowd around the finish posts with watches in hand, fire pistols that set off the runners, stand around with score sheets and record distances made in the field events. But they are only actors in this drama, like the athletes. The manager, the stage director, the stockholders, and the playwright are not in evidence.

The athletic association of the Conference is the backer of the annual spectacle. As it functions today, it is in a class by itself in the United States. Other institutions of learning in the United States band together for intercollegiate athletic rivalry, but it is widely acknowledged that none compares with this western organization for thoroughness and efficiency.

Warren D. Howe is president of the association. For a number of years he was secretary-treasurer. This post is now held by Macy S. Good. Howe is a graduate of Indiana University and Good is from Purdue University.

The association is composed of representatives from each of the 10 universities in the intercollegiate conference. It is a corporation organized under the laws of Illinois. One share of stock, par \$100, was bought by each member at the start. The board of directors today consists of Mr. Howe, Mr. Goode, and the following: William Scott Bond, University of Chicago; George R. Horton, University of Minnesota; Avery Brundage, University of Illinois; Edward R. Johnston, University of Iowa; William D. McKenzie, University of Michigan; Joseph L. McNab, University of Wisconsin; Henry I. Allen, Northwestern University; and Maj. V. C. Ward, Ohio State University.

These men each year manage the annual Western Conference outdoor track and field meet in June, the indoor championship track and field meet and the championship swimming meet in March, the tennis championship in May, and the cross-country championship run in October. The

first track and field meet was held in 1901. This organization has nothing to do with football, basketball, baseball, wrestling, gymnastics, fencing, golf, rowing, hockey, or any other variety or intramural sports. These sports are governed more or less informally by the various athletic directors. No championship tournaments are held in some of these sports, and the problem is simply one of arranging dual meets with other Conference members.

The athletic association takes in all the money paid by cash customers to see its meets. This privilege is balanced by the responsibility of paying the travel and hotel expenses of the athletes and their attendants and of hiring the officials and other help. It has met the test each year on a pay-as-you-go basis, and has even accumulated a surplus of \$2500. It was once proposed that a dividend be declared, giving \$250 to each member, but some one had a better idea. It was pointed out that the small sum would be swallowed by the institutional treasuries and simply disappear with no credit to anybody.

So it was decided to spend some money for a medal. A design was made at a cost of \$500, and a die cast for \$500. A copy of the medal is awarded to the student who stands highest, for three years, in studies and athletics combined. One student each year at a university receives the honor. The design had enough artistic merit to win a place in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts in New York City.

The association, as well as the informal groups in control of other branches of sport, is subject to the authority of the intercollegiate conference. The Conference was organized in 1893 by presidents of seven of the present "Big Ten." The meeting was called by Dr. Smart, then president of Purdue University.

Original members of the Conference were Chicago, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Northwestern, Purdue, and Wisconsin. In 1899 Indiana and Iowa were admitted. In 1900 Michigan withdrew because it did not wish to abide by the Conference eligibility rules for athletes. In 1912 Ohio State University came in, and Michigan returned to the fold in 1917.

The Conference is governed by faculty representatives, one from each college on the circuit. The present body consists of Thomas A. French, Ohio; Thomas F. Moran, Purdue; B. J. Lambert, Iowa; J. J. Moenkhaus, Indiana; G. A. Goodenough, Illinois; James Paige, Minnesota; O. F. Long, Northwestern; J. F. A. Pyre, Wisconsin; and R. W. Algier, Michigan.

ST. LOUIS OFFERS GOODWIN
ST. LOUIS, May 30—Pitcher Marvin Goodwin, right-hander of the St. Louis Cardinals, has been offered to the Washington American League team, and the Philadelphia National League team. It was announced today. In the event neither club wants his services he will be sent to the Houston (Texas) League club.

RICHMOND SIGNS OLDRING
RICHMOND, Va., May 30—R. M. Oldring, former Philadelphia American and New Haven Eastern League outfielder, signed a contract today to manage the Richmond team of the Virginia League. He will play left field.

Thirteen Balloons in National Race

Will Decide U. S. Entries for International Contest in August

MILWAUKEE, May 31 (By The Associated Press)—Thirteen balloons today tugged at their moorings ready to get away at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in the thirteenth annual balloon race which will decide the three entries of the United States in the international contests to be held in Switzerland in August. Indications were that the final destination of most of the air travelers would be southeastern Canada.

As the thousands of cubic feet of gas and helium struggled to loose the giant bags from the ground ropes, the United States Weather Bureau, which sent a corps of special agents here, reported that the balloons would encounter a wind from the northeast at the start, but that this would change to a wind from the southwest as greater altitudes were reached. Such winds would mean that the bags would take a steady flight northeastward across the Great Lakes and into Canada.

The balloons attracting probably the greatest attention were two naval entries, which are flying independently and are not eligible to any of the prize money or honors of victory. These two bags were inflated with helium gas, the first free balloons to navigate the air through the lifting power of this non-inflammable substance. The helium was brought here in scores of small tanks. Battling the civilian entries will be three army balloons which were put into final shape last night by scores of soldiers sent here especially for that purpose.

The first balloon to ascend will be the smallest entry—that of Roy Donaldson of Springfield, Ill., of 50,000 cu. ft. capacity. The others will follow in the following order:

Maj. Oscar Westover, Washington, capacity 80,000 cu. ft.; Ralph Upson, Detroit, 65,000 cu. ft.; Capt. John Berry, St. Louis, 78,000 cu. ft.; Lieut. Com. J. P. Norflett Lakehurst, N. J., 75,800 cu. ft.; Lieut. W. F. Reed, Pensacola, Fla., 80,000 cu. ft.; J. S. McKibben St. Louis, 77,500 cu. ft.; Warren Raser Brookville, O., 60,000 cu. ft.; Lieut. James T. Neely, Ross Field Cal., 80,160 cu. ft.; Capt. Harold Weeks, Langley Field, Va., 80,000 cu. ft.; Bernard von Hoffman, St. Louis, 80,000 cu. ft.; Ward T. Van Norman, Akron, O., 77,000 cu. ft.; H. E. Honeywell, St. Louis, 78,000 cu. ft.

NEW YORK LEADS ELIGIBILITY LIST

Nearly Half of Leading Amateur Golfers of United States Come From Small Area

CHICAGO, May 31 (By The Associated Press)—Nearly half of the leading amateur golfers of the United States, as shown by the eligibility list of the United States Golf Association, listing players who may compete in the next national championship, live in the comparatively small portion of the country east of Ohio and north of Virginia.

The geographical distribution places 97 of the 206 eligible golfers in that area, 91 west of that territory and 18 in the southern states east of the Mississippi River.

New York, including the metropolitan players in New Jersey, leads the states with 31 first-class players, while Illinois has 30, Pennsylvania 29 and Massachusetts 19. The only other state to get into two figures is California, with 10. Missouri is sixth with 8, while Georgia, Michigan and Washington have 7 each. Texas and Connecticut have 6 each, and Ohio and Rhode Island 5 apiece.

The rest are distributed as follows: Minnesota 4, Wisconsin 3, Kentucky 3, Louisiana 3, West Virginia 3, Nebraska 3, Indiana 3, Tennessee 2, Maryland 2, Iowa 2, Colorado 1, Delaware 1, Virginia 1, North Carolina 1, Florida 1, Utah 1, Oregon 1, District of Columbia 1.

Only 18 states are without at least one sterling amateur golfer. The Pacific coast galaxy of 10 stars is probably larger in proportion to population than that of any other region and includes one former national champion H. C. Egan, who moved to Oregon after winning the title in 1904 and 1905, and finishing runner-up in 1909 while a resident of Chicago. He has been largely instrumental of developing the golfers of the Pacific northwest, and he led a coterie of nearly a dozen to St. Louis last summer, several of them going well into the match rounds of the championship. Nearly all of Massachusetts stars are from Boston and environs.

PRESIDENT HEYDLER ON COURT'S DECISION

NEW YORK, May 31—The Supreme Court's decision in holding that the Sherman anti-trust law does not apply to organized baseball was hailed as a "great stimulus to the future development of baseball" in a statement made public today by President J. A. Heydler of the National League.

"After years of litigation, we finally have the clear-cut ruling that baseball is a sport, and not a trade," Mr. Heydler said, adding that it was a "tribute to the foresight and wisdom of the men who laid the foundations of the sport."

He declared that its result would be to stabilize the whole structure of American baseball and insure protection for the owners and players, as well as benefit the public.

PITCHER McWEENEY OBJECTS
CHICAGO, May 31—Douglas McWeenee, one of the Chicago American pitchers named in the deal with San Francisco for infielder Kamm, has balked at going to the coast league. He is reported to have signed a two-year contract with the Chicago team of the midwest semi-professional association calling for more money than he was receiving from the Sox. Richard Kerr, former Sox pitcher, is a team mate, as is Thomas Hughes, also a former major leaguer.

SYRACUSE WINS ANOTHER
SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 30—The undefeated lacrosse team of Syracuse University vanquished Colgate University today 7 to 1.

ROCHESTER WINS FIRST HALF OF TRAPSHOOT
ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 30—Frank S. Wright of Buffalo, three times national champion, won the first half of the New York State trapshooting championship here today, breaking 100 targets in a row. Wright also won the Maplewood Hundred, gaining the right to represent the State of New York in the Maplewood Hundred event at Maplewood, N. H., in July. He broke 99 out of 100 in this event. The second half of the championship shoot will be shot tomorrow. Wright will be closely pressed for honors more than a score of shots having scores in the nineties.

Rochester won the Dean Richmond trophy on the shoot-off from the Jefferson Gun Club of Buffalo and a team composed of New York City shot. All three broke 73 in their best effort. In the shoot-off Rochester had 71.

WASHINGTON CLUB MOVES TO THIRD

Shows Biggest Gain During Past Two Days in American League Race

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	P.C.
New York	24	14	.630	
St. Louis	22	18	.551	
Washington	22	23	.489	
Detroit	20	21	.488	
Philadelphia	19	20	.487	
Cleveland	20	22	.476	
Chicago	18	23	.439	
Boston	16	22	.421	

RESULTS MONDAY
Washington 2, Boston 0; Boston 9, Washington 8 (11 innings).
New York 7, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 8, Chicago 5.
St. Louis 3, Detroit 6.

RESULTS TUESDAY
Washington 7, Boston 4; Washington 5, Boston 3.
New York 3, Philadelphia 2; Philadelphia 4, New York 2.
Chicago 4, Cleveland 0; Chicago 7, Cleveland 6.
Detroit 6, St. Louis 5; St. Louis 2, Detroit 1 (16 innings).

GAMES TODAY
Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

While New York and St. Louis continue to occupy first and second places in the American League baseball championship race following the games of Monday and Tuesday, the Highlanders fell back 5 points in their percentage column, while the Browns gained 7 with the margin between the two clubs still 2 1/2 games. New York won two of its three games during the past two days and St. Louis did the same.

Of the six other clubs in this league, no team retains the same position in the standing today that it held Monday. Detroit was tied for third Monday morning and the team is in fourth position, having lost 12 points in their average, as they won only one of the three games played.

The Washington club is the team that has benefited most this week, as the Senators have taken advantage of their stop in Boston and won three of the four games played, advancing them from sixth to third place in the standing, while their opponents have dropped from seventh to last place in the standing. Washington gained 26 points, while Boston lost 20.

Philadelphia and Cleveland both lost ground during the two days, the Athletics going from a tie for third to fifth place and the Indians dropping from fifth to sixth. The Athletics had the Highlanders for opponents, and won only one of the three games; Cleveland met the Chicago White Sox with a similar result. Chicago, by taking both games yesterday, while Boston was losing two, exchanged places in the standing with the Red Sox.

HARVARD BEATS YALE GOLFERS

Crimson Takes Three of Singles and Two of Foursome Matches

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 30—Harvard University added golf to its list of 1922 sports victories over Yale University here today, when the Crimson varsity golfers defeated the Elis over the Rhode Island Country Club course, 5 matches to 4. The competition consisted of six singles and three foursomes.

The singles section of play resulted in an even break for the two colleges. Durham Jones '22, Harvard, defeated N. T. Lovell '22, Yale, 1 up.

Capt. A. T. Buffington '22, Yale, defeated R. M. Clough '22, Harvard, 3 and 2.

J. H. Eaton '23, Harvard, defeated J. G. McMahon '24, Yale, 2 and 1.

J. N. Ledbetter '23, Yale, defeated Capt. C. W. Baker '22, Harvard, 2 and 1.

C. B. Bowles '24, Yale, defeated D. A. Williams '23, Harvard, 3 and 1.

C. C. Gersdorff '24, Yale, defeated C. A. Griscom '24, Yale, 4 and 2.

FOURSOMES
Capt. A. T. Buffington '22 and N. T. Lovell '22, Yale, defeated Durham Jones '22 and J. B. Fleming '22, Harvard, 5 and 4.

Capt. C. W. Baker '22 and R. M. Clough '24, Harvard, defeated J. G. McMahon '24 and J. N. Ledbetter '23, Yale, 5 and 4.

D. A. Williams '23 and J. H. Eaton '23, Harvard, defeated C. B. Bowles '24 and G. F. McMahon '22, Yale, 4 and 2.

BREAKS ANOTHER RECORD
NEW YORK, May 31—Miss Helen Wainwright of the Women's Swimming Association of New York City yesterday shattered Mrs. Charlotte Boyle Clune's world mark of 1m. 49.4-s., for 150 yards in the Brighton Beach bath's 75-foot pool. Miss Wainwright negotiated the distance in 1m. 49.3-s., making the third international standard set by her in the past two weeks. Miss Wainwright is only 16 and swimming fans predict she will soon hold every record from 100 yards to a mile. Her proficiency in water sports is not confined to swimming, she having been second in the spring-board event at the 1920 Olympic games.

HOTEL FRATERNITY GOLF
Special from Monitor Bureau
RYE, N. Y., May 31 (Special)—Members of the hotel fraternity from 37 different states are participating today in a golf tournament at the Westchester Ritzmore Country Club here. Today is also being devoted to an inspection of the golf courses and other features of the big recreation center. At night there is to be a testimonial banquet tendered by John McE. Bowman, president of the club, at which Simon Ford, the humorist, will be an after dinner speaker for the first time in many years.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

The Theater Guild's Rise to First Rank of American Playhouses

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, May 18

IT IS characteristic of the swiftness with which Americans carry out a project that the Theater Guild of New York, at the end of its fourth year of existence, finds itself classed with the first theaters of the world. The directors of the Guild realize that it is easier to gain a reputation than it is to maintain the position gained. They are fully alert to the danger of their position, and frankly confess that the only thing they are afraid of is that they will become afraid; that their box-office success may turn them into conservatives, and from that into a commercialization of their theater. Let it be hoped that, for the good of the theater in America, they will do none of these things.

A group of theater enthusiasts started the Guild. Their only capital was ideas, backed by faith and enthusiasm. They felt that there was a place in America for an audience to support, an organization presenting beautiful things in a theater. Their faith has been fully justified. By adhering strictly to their ideals and working incessantly, they have forged ahead until the Theater Guild is recognized as the foremost Art Theater in America today.

An important factor in the organization is the group organization system which they have adopted. The theater is governed by a board of managers, and, although there is one executive, none is supreme. All matters of policy are submitted to the board as a whole. Miss Theresa Helburn is the executive director, but her fellow director-advisers include a banker, a lawyer, an actress, a playwright and an artist.

If there is a busy woman in America, it is Miss Helburn. Not only do all the details of the current attraction at the Garrick Theater pass through her hands, but the Guild's successes that are now on tour require a great deal of her time. It is difficult to get to Miss Helburn. She is successfully barricaded beyond several flights of iron steps, deep within the mysterious architecture of the Garrick Theater, New York. Having reached her office safely, however, all is as it should be. One feels that she is in her right place. A hasty glance leads one to believe that her two most pronounced characteristics are executive ability and tact, tempered with deep artistic feeling. It might be added, venturesomely, that she also possesses that rare gift, practical femininity, and sympathy coupled with an unusual ability to see the other person's point of view, that must have carried the Guild over many a situation when it might otherwise have been dashed on the rocks. Some of the details of this now powerful organization, related by Miss Helburn herself, are interesting at this time.

"Do come in and sit down; I am supposed to be at a rehearsal and not able to see anyone, but if you don't mind, I can watch the rehearsal and talk with you at the same time." From the door of Miss Helburn's tiny office she can see every detail of a rehearsal. "Now, don't feel that you need hurry. Stay as long as you like if I may glance at the stage occasionally." The telephone bell rang. "Excuse me, please." The location of a manuscript of a play is under discussion, over the phone, and the matter cleared up. "I suppose our success with the Guild is largely due to our co-operation. We function as a group. No one is star; we advise with each other. Each is allowed the rights of his department, yet all work hard for the general good of the organization as a whole."

"I know that there is a feeling in the world that a theater cannot be conducted by six or a dozen people. I know that many theaters have tried a board of directors and have come a cropper. I know that in the past the system of one dominating figure has gotten the best results, but I believe that is a bit old-fashioned. I am being convinced more and more every day that conducting a theater is not a one-man job; unless, of course, you have a genius. And where is he? Our performances are the results of the best that six of us can do, and we have other advisers, of course. We respect each other's departments, but no important move is made in any department without the counsel and consent of the others."

"The choice of a play is, of course, the most difficult problem in any theater. Many manuscripts are read by our play readers. The ones that seem the best are then read by our directors, and voted upon. We do not always agree, naturally, but out of the most heated discussions and differences of opinions come our best results. I have noticed that if we are lukewarm about a play it is liable to fail."

The telephone bell rang again. Miss Helburn's phone is a busy one. "It is a long-distance call and will take some time. I'll just hold the receiver, and we can go right on talking."

"We produce the play that we think is a good play. We are willing that it should be a huge box-office success, but our aim is never produced with the box-office solely in view."

"Hello, Pepe." This into the phone. Pepe is the pet name by which Joseph Schildkraut is called by the members of the Guild. He is playing in Philadelphia, and has phoned Miss Helburn regarding some problem of the "Lilium" Company. She straightens out the tangle, all concerned are happy, then resumes.

"Let me hurry to confess that we are, none of us, posing as pure artists in the theater. We know we cannot pretend to be experimental, individualistic, absolutely aristocratic position of the artist for whom nothing exists

but his art. For us there are many other things to be considered—good acting, good producing, important things like an audience, trivial things like salaries, rents and union labor. We found the theater frankly commercial. We found in the commercial theater a few beautiful and worthwhile efforts, but very few. We said to ourselves: 'There is a place for things that are sincere and beautiful in the theater, a place wider than the experimental theaters can fill, a place less wide than the commercial theater even if it wanted to, could afford to occupy—that is our niche.'"

"We had no capital save enthusiasm and faith, but we had plenty of that. We found actors and producers and artists who also had plenty of it. We secured a small, rather out-of-the-way playhouse, and we started out, luckily, with a failure. 'The Bonds of Interest' ran—necessity—three weeks, and steadily lost money; the money we did not have. But there is nothing so helpful to the beginnings of an art theater as a failure, nothing so difficult to withstand as a success."

"The failure of our first play tested the faith of everyone implicated; and did not find it wanting. With undiminished enthusiasm we put on our second play. The surprising success of 'John Ferguson' is well known. It was more than a surprise to us, it was the convincing marvel. 'John Ferguson' ran all summer, and accumulated enough money for us to start the next season. "To start only, not to run through the season. Only two failures would suffice to wipe out the little capital we had accumulated. They did. The two failures were 'Masefield's The Faithful' and 'The Rise of Silas Lapham.' 'The Power of Darkness' sustained us financially through the crisis; 'Jane Clegg' pulled us through. This play and the steady growth of our public enabled us to open our third season—a season which was to hold three successes, 'Heartbreak House,' 'Mr. Pim Passes By,' and 'Lilium.' They had secured for us a solidly, not only of capital but of position in the eyes of the theatrical and theater-going world."

"It was not mere chance that our third season was our most successful one. We had profited by our experience, we had come to understand our audience, we had gained in ability. From a chaotic group of enthusiasts, we had grown into an efficiently organized and smoothly functioning enterprise. There was danger as well as benefit in this. We were conscious of both."

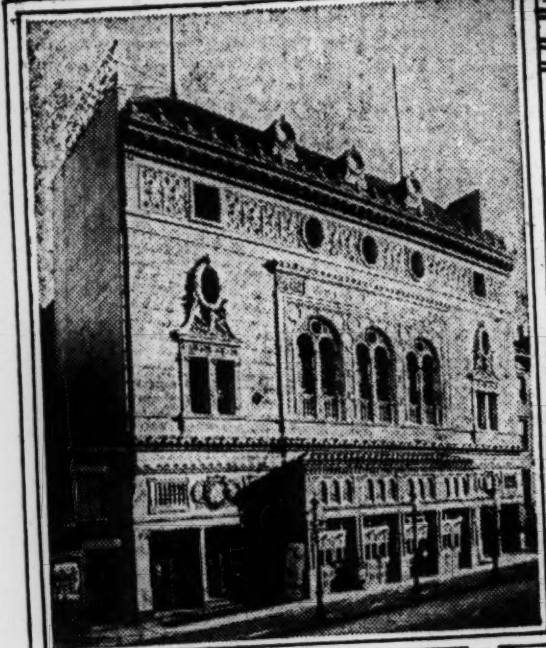
"Our fourth season opened with Arthur Richman's 'Ambush,' a play of fine realistic values but too bitter in theme, we felt, to have much popular appeal. Its three months' run was a surprise to us, but an even greater surprise was the big success of 'Andrewe's 'He Who Gets Slapped,' which we had thought would satisfy only a small minority of our audience. Inspired by the response which this received and financially encouraged by the promise of a long run of 'He Who Gets Slapped,' at the Fulton Theater, we launched forth our biggest effort—perhaps, indeed, the biggest effort yet made in the American theater—the staging of Bernard Shaw's five-part



MARGARET WYCHERLY
in "WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS"
Nicholas Hurry photo.



Scene from
"JOHN FERGUSON"
White photo.



GARRICK THEATER
Home of the
THEATER GUILD



EVELYN CHADWICK
in "LILIAM"
Schwarz photo.



JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
in "LILIAM"
Schwarz photo.

philosophic comedy, 'Back to Methusalem.' Miss Helburn said she happened to be associated with the Guild by chance. "I had had no theater training whatever," she explained. "I was a member of the Guild because I was interested in play writing, with no thought of management. One day we found ourselves without a director and I was asked to take the position temporarily. I was in the position of manager of a New York theater for two months, without any previous training. Those two months were months of intensive theatrical education. I can assure you. I was then regularly appointed to the position, and have been here ever since. I think it is a good position for a woman, don't you?" There was no hesitation in replying in the affirmative. F. L. S.

The "Insular" English Legend

There was never a greater illusion than that of the insular Englishman popularized by unobservant observers. A foreigner finds it easier to enter an Englishman's home than that of a Frenchman or an Italian. You may know an Italian for years and be on the terms of the greatest intimacy with his family, but his hospitality is confined to restaurant and theater parties; he never invites you to his house. The barriers in France are almost as great, but they are occasionally lowered. But the Englishman will invite even casual acquaintances into his home. Invitations to dinner or to a week-end party are extended to people regardless of race or creed; an Englishman never thinks of asking a friend a question as to his religion, and nationality assumes no bigger dimensions than a topic for conversation at which travel impressions are compared.

The London stage is as cosmopolitan as any Mayfair dinner table. Art has no boundaries, or nationality, and mischievous makers who have recently been trying to pretend that the London stage was insular are confuted by facts and by custom. No play has ever been refused a hearing because of the nationality of the author or the play. The Englishman does not put a ban on his amusements that he does not exercise at his own dinner table. Is it feasible that he would?

The war is still a present topic in London—high taxation would make it so if there were no peace conferences—and yet London has welcomed and praised artists from every enemy nation. It has put on half a dozen plays with music by German or Austrian composers, it has had German pianists, Austrian violinists, and Russian singers on its concert platforms.

Two Russian companies, Diaghilev's Russian Ballet and Ballets of "Chauve Souris"—had long and financially successful seasons in London,

while American, French, Spanish, Italian, and Scandinavian artists and authors have had warm welcomes.

Some dozen or more American plays have been at least as popular in London as in America. "Sally" is repeating its New York success at the Winter Garden, London, and has had the longest run of any musical comedy now playing in London. Two mystery plays, "The Bat" and "The Sign on the Door" and the Jewish propaganda play, "Welcome Stranger," have been big attractions.

That one or two American plays collapsed suddenly—"Timothy" ran one night—was not because of any prejudice but because they were not suited to London audiences, although they may have had a fair success on Broadway and elsewhere in America. It is no reflection on the London playgoer's judgment to admit that American farces like "Up in Mabel's Room" were complete failures in England. They only succeeded in America during the war, when the poorest sort of play or revue was regarded as an entertainment, and it is noteworthy to reflect that later when similar British plays (like "A Little Bit of Flum") were tried in New York they met the neglect that they so richly deserved. The number of American actors and

actresses who have captured the British public is remarkable in view of the fact that none of the real leaders of the American stage have played in London for years; perhaps it is that New York will not spare them, for the British public would give them a big welcome. Peggy O'Neill, Mary Nash, Laurette Taylor, Doris Keane, Willette Kershaw, Leo White, Ethel Levey, Harry Green and Walter Catlett, have a popularity as great as any English stars, and the fact that so many have made their homes in England is sufficient proof that they are happy.

Catalogues of names are not interesting reading, although they help to clinch an argument upon occasions. The writer therefore refrains from adding to the list. But he hopes that he has quoted sufficient to show that the London stage is no more insular than the average Englishman; in fact, a few months ago there were only two plays actually written by English dramatists being played in London, and today not half of the shows are all-British in cast and authorship. A. W.

Guerrero-Mendoza Theater Proposal

Noted Spanish Players Wish to Lease the Español, Madrid

Special from Monitor Bureau
MADRID, May 18.—The most famous theater in Spain, which in many respects is one of the most remarkable theatrical institutions in Europe, the Teatro Español, has reached an epoch in its career when it is facing drastic changes. Occupying the whole of one side of a small square at the end of the Calle del Principe, being in a place of pleasant seclusion, and having much of an old-world, neglected, but yet very theatrical appearance about its facade, the Español in its time has done great work for the Spanish drama, and is still doing it. It is a big and not badly appointed theater, where on the cheap nights, when prices are about half what they

are at other times, one may get an excellent seat to watch a representation of the most classical Spanish drama by Calderon, Lope de Vega, Moreto or other of the most famous authors of the past, for a couple of pesetas or even less. This seat would be a hutches, the equivalent of a stall in London or New York. At the most expensive of times the charge would not be more than three or four pesetas, and a whole box or palco may be retained for 15 pesetas.

The theater is subsidized by the municipality, who lets it out for the season to impresarios who compete for it by the programs they propose to present and the artists they promise to engage. For the last two years it has been in the keeping of a company with the famous playwright, Jacinto Benavente, and the eminent classical actor, Ricardo Calvo, at the head of it. This combination has now been broken up, and Benavente has gone to South America. What, then, of the Español?

A proposition has come from a most unexpected quarter, and is exciting the greatest interest. The most famous of all the tragic actresses that Spain has produced is Maria Guerrero, who is just as well known throughout South America as in Spain. She acts with a company in which her husband, Ferdinand Diaz de Mendoza, and their two sons are the chief male actors, and this company has always been celebrated for its thoroughness, its quality and the refinement of its art. It has set a standard to Spain. Its headquarters for years past has been the Princesa Theater in the Calle Barquillo, which, fitted and decorated in a better style than most Spanish theaters, has always been regarded as the most aristocratic place of amusement in the capital. Here the best plays of the best modern playwrights have been produced, and the first nights at the Princesa have been big features of the Madrid season.

But there is a feeling that the Princesa has passed its high-water mark of popularity and success. On their return from their recent long and successful South American tour, Maria Guerrero and her husband did not seem to find that success at the Princesa that they might reasonably have expected, and after a short period the theater was given over for two or three weeks to a French company, playing French comedy. This was a strange affair, and the friends of Guerrero and the lovers of what is best in Spanish drama, were deeply concerned. But it was not a situation to accept calmly and without resistance.

At the same time that the public of Madrid were preparing a great celebration in honor of Guerrero and her husband the latter were deciding to abandon some of their old traditions and make an appeal to a wider and more popular constituency than in the past. They determined, in effect, to put in their candidature for the Español provided that their own special desires might be met. Thus they would go to the masses, and would give up the Princesa to foreign companies and various special entertainments. The proposition of Guerrero and Mendoza is at present under the consideration of the municipal authorities that control this undertaking.

The scheme of Guerrero and her husband has been carefully considered and is drastic in some of its features. The lease of the theater is seldom given to any applicants for less than a season or a time, but the present applicants ask for a period of 15 or 20 years, holding that they could not properly develop their schemes and recoup themselves in less time than that. They desire to conduct a considerable amount of reconstruction and make the theater one of the best of its kind, with every facility and convenience. Hitherto it has been the strict rule that only Spanish plays shall be produced at the Español, and that translations of foreign works are inadmissible. Guerrero and Mendoza ask for this rule to be relaxed so that there may be presented translations of such foreign works as by their artistic value, have the character of universality, and are such as ought to be produced in a theater which pretends to take cognizance of the literary movements of the world. It is proposed that the whole front of the theater shall be rebuilt and made more presentable than at present. H. L.

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

TREMONT THEATRE EVES. at 8:10
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:10
GEO. M. COHAN
HIMSELF IN
"The Tavern"
HIS SUPREME COMEDY SUCCESS
Popular Mat. Today, Best Seats \$2

COLONIAL EVES. at 8 Mats.
Wed. & Sat. at 2
MARILYN MILLER
LEON ERROL
ZIEGFELD TRUMPF
SALLY

WILBUR TEL. BRACK 4220
Lee & J. J. Shubert
Managing Directors
EVES. at 8. MAT. SAT. at 9
The Latest Oscar Straus Composer of "The Chocolate Soldier"
The Operetta by
The LAST WALTZ
WITH A REMARKABLE CAST
"A Feast of Music, Comedy, Grace"

B. F. KEITH'S
"The Amusement Center of Boston"
Week of May 20, at 2 and 8. Tel. BRACK 1124
2:10—PAUL GORDON & AME RICA... 8:10
2:10—JACK JOYCE... 8:10
2:10—JOHN VORON & CO... 8:10
2:10—CRAWFORD & RODERICK... 8:10
2:10—JONES & JONES... 8:10
2:10—ELSA RYAN & CO... 8:10
2:10—JOHN STELL... 8:10
4:30—Pathé News Weekly... 10:30

NEW YORK

But above all
THE CHARLATAN
at TIMES SQ. THEATRE
—Is a great entertainment!

MOROSCO THEATRE W. 45th St.
EVES. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
THE BAT
Keeps Standees on Tips of Their Toes

CORT West 45th St. EVES. at 8:15
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
WALLACE MARY
EDDINGER AND NASH
in "CAPTAIN APPLEJACK"

Globe Theatre W. 46th St. EVES. 8:15
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
"A BULLY GOOD SHOW," says President Harding
CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents
"Good Morning Dearie"
WITH A CAST OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE

NEW YORK

BIJOU Theater, W. 45th St. EVES. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
THE DOVER ROAD
A. A. MILNE'S Gay Comedy
with Chas. Cherry 6TH MONTH

BOOTH West 45th St. EVES. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
MILNE'S NEW COMEDY—THE TRUTH BLAYS
With O. P. HEGGIE and ALEXANDRA CARLINE

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
HE WHO GETS SLAPPED
GARRICK THEATRE
65 West 26th St.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

COHAN THEATRE, W. 46th St. EVES. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
E. D. WYNN
THE PERFECT FOOL
AMBASSADOR 49th St. W. of W. 4th St.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"BLOSSOM TIME"
TENTH MONTH
SELWYN THEATRE, W. 42 St.
BARNEY BERNARD
ALEXANDER CARR
in a new comedy
"PARTNERS AGAIN"
By Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

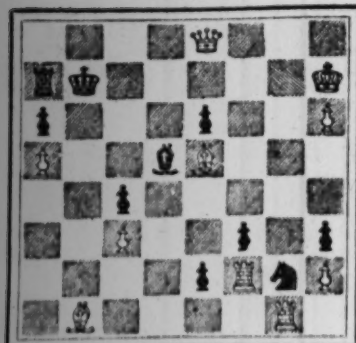
THEATRICAL

CHICAGO

Geo. M. Cohan's Grand Opera House
Chicago, Illinois.
Geo. M. Cohan's Comedians
in
The O'Brien Girl
SEATS THURS.

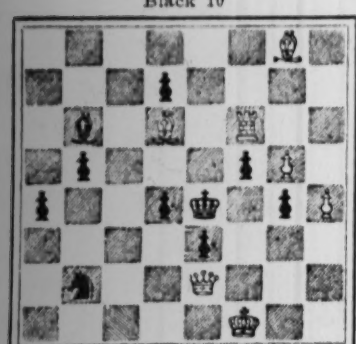
CHESSE

PROBLEM NO. 369
By A. Bolus
Black 10



White 10
Mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 370
By J. Svejda
Black 10



White 7
Mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 367. K-Q7
No. 368. 1. B-B6 Q-Q7ch
2. K-B5ch Q-K4ch
3. KxQ Q-B5
4. KxBch, etc.
Prob. Comp. } R-B5
G. J. Slater }

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
By A. F. Conant
San Diego, Cal.
Original: Composed especially for
The Christian Science Monitor
Showing (in one variation) a mirror
mate
Black 10



White 11
Mate in two

NOTES

Rubinstein's entry in the coming London Congress in August goes far to complete the list of recognized masters while that of V. K. Khadikar from Calcutta, India, adds the "unknown quantity," always of interest. The present list reads as follows:
Capablanca, Rubinstein, Aljechin, Bogolubow, Maroczy, Reti, Tartakower, Kostich, Vidmar, Atkins, Yates, Wabltuch, Euwe, Marotti, Khadikar and Watson.
The Dutch Chess Federation have announced their abandonment of the Rubinstein-Aljechin match (set for last month) for the reason that a congress is being planned for 1923, and it was found impossible to finance both. C. G. Watson, having recently won the Australian championship, has sent his entry to the London congress.
East Africa reports the sixth annual meeting of the Nairobi Chess Club, which showed two matches contested, the first against a Civil Service team won by 8-2 and the other lost 3 1/2-7 1/2.
In the M. C. C. U. England, Warwickshire defeated Staffordshire 9 1/2-7 1/2.

Warwickshire	Staffordshire
A. J. Mackenzie 0	H. E. Price 1
F. G. Butcher 0	B. Heaton 1
J. J. Spence 1	J. H. Beebe 0
F. H. Terrill 1	Dr. J. W. Mellor 0
A. F. Kallaway 1	Rev. E. H. Howlett 0
V. H. Morris 1	T. A. Grant 1
F. J. Burgess 0	H. H. Norman 1
P. V. Russell 0	H. M. Francis 1
J. W. Wilder 1	P. Beebe 0
J. H. Edwards 1	H. Windsor 0
W. T. Bayliss 0	Rev. R. G. Hunt 1
A. Bolus 1	W. E. Bright 0
T. Bray 0	Rev. M. Houpl 1
A. R. Chamberlin 1	H. S. Shacker 0
A. H. Owen 0	J. R. Hughes 0
F. J. Roden 1	H. V. Laybourne 0
R. G. Rainsford 1	F. P. Pounce 0

*Adjudicated.
Harold A. Burton of Pontefract exhibiting at the Goole Chess Club, won 12 and drew 1 game.
A. E. Santasiere champion of Marshall's Chess Club, New York, captured the Rapid Transit tournament at the thirty-second anniversary of the Staten Island Club with Franz Salzano finishing second.
Samuel Factor recently won the Chicago championship and the Chicago Chess Club captured the City League by a victory over Kenwood (6 1/2-2 1/2) in the final round.
The District of Columbia champion, J. S. Turover, contested 28 games at the Baltimore Chess Association, winning 26, drawing 1, and losing 1.
The following game is from the recent Plistyan tourney:
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
Alje- Tartak-
chin- lower.
White. Black. White. Black.
P-Q4 P-Q4 Kt-Kt3 Q-Kt3
Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3 P-Q4 R-B3
P-B4 P-B3 Q-Kt3 K-R
P-P P-P Q-Kt5 Q-K5
Kt-B3 Kt-B3 P-R5 R-Kt3

B-B4	Kt-K3	P-Q5	P-P
P-B3	Kt-Kt1	R-K	B-B3
P-Kt1	P-K3	Q-R5	Q-Kt5
B-Q3	B-Q3	QxRP	PxRP
BxB	QxB	QxP	R-KKt
Castles	Castles	P-R3	Q-B6
P-K4	PxP	QxB	QxQ
BxP	B-Q3	P-R6	R-R
P-B4	QR-Q	P-Kt3	P-B8
Q-Q7	P-QKt3	B-Kt2	P-B6
KR-Q	Kt-K3	B-B	Q-B4
Q-B3	P-B4	P-R7	PxP ch
Kt-K5	B-Kt2	K-R	QxRP
B-B	Kt-B3	Resigns	

FARM PARTY MAY RULE MANITOBA

Present Liberal Premier Likely to Seek Fusion

WINNIPEG, Man., May 24 (Special Correspondence).—From present indications the next Government of Manitoba will be dominated by the United Farmers. The elections to be held about midsummer will tell the tale. Meanwhile it is reported that T. C. Norris, who heads the present Liberal Administration, is seeking a foothold for his party by a liaison with the farmers. But in the absence of an official announcement from him, several of his Cabinet ministers sympathetic to the agrarian platform have resigned.
The Premier's official views are uncertain. During the federal election campaign last December he strongly supported the Progressive or farmer candidates, and kept aloof from the federal Liberal Party headed by Premier Mackenzie King. When Premier Norris was defeated in the Legislature and an appeal to the people was thus rendered imperative, he called a convention of the party to decide what would be its attitude during the coming election campaign. But somehow the Dominion Liberal Association, an organization existing for federal purposes only, gained control of this convention and the net result was that Premier Norris and his supporters endorsed Mackenzie King as the federal leader. It now appears as if the two parties were united.
But the Premier is reported to have advised some of his wavering Cabinet ministers that if they were unable to obtain nominations as Liberals to endeavor to secure nominations as "farmers."

It is likely that Premier Norris will find himself in the election campaign without any of the lieutenants who have been his aides during his two terms of office. With Mr. McPherson at least temporarily out of the ring, George Malcolm, the Minister of Agriculture, an out-and-out Progressive, and J. W. Armstrong, Provincial Secretary, have resigned. Edward Brown, the Provincial Treasurer, has intimated that he also will abandon the political arena, as has Thomas Johnson, the Attorney-General.
Meanwhile there has been much speculation as to who will assume the leadership of the Farmer Party. Names of many prominent sympathizers have been mentioned, but so far no action has been taken to select an official chief.

ST. LOUIS MAY APPEAL TO HAGUE
BRANTFORD, Ontario, May 26 (Special Correspondence).—The council of chiefs of the Six Nations Indians intend to bring their case of alleged injustice before the international court at The Hague. The Indians claim the right to administer their own affairs in regard to land, and charge that Indian trust funds in the hands of the Federal Government have not been properly handled. There is also a protest against compulsory enfranchisement and citizenship of the Indian as a means of ending the Indian "problem."

CANADIAN MINES STABILIZED
VICTORIA, B. C., May 21 (Special Correspondence).—Western Canada's coal mining industry is becoming more stabilized after a long period of difficulty. Production figures for the first three months of 1921, which have just been issued by the Provincial Department of Mines here, show 750,355 long tons mined in British Columbia, compared with 637,318 in a similar period in 1920, an increase of 113,037 tons. The industry, however, is still seriously affected by huge importations of fuel oil from the United States.

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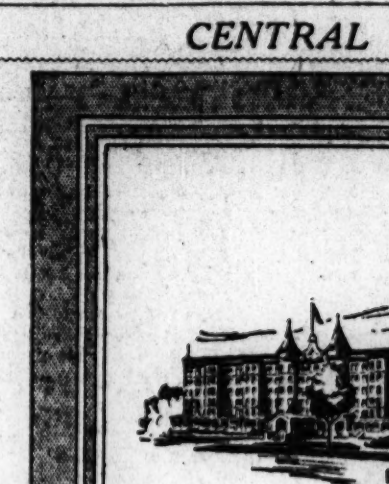
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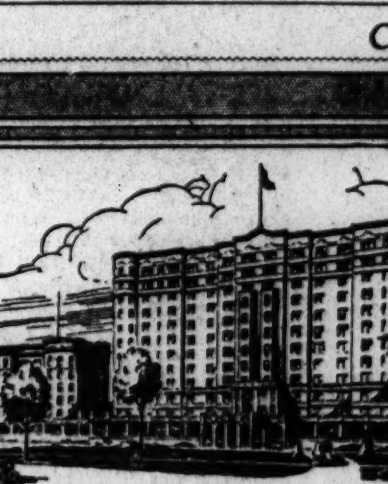
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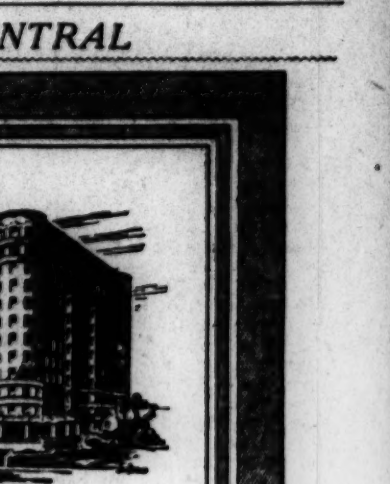
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Best Sellers and Popular Culture

By H. M. TOJLINS

London, England
It is surprising how often we see today, among newest books, another well-meaning little friend with such a name as "What Books to Read and How to Read Them," or "The Way to Form a Style," or "Literary Culture for Leisure Hours." It is a pleasant sign, too, in this perplexing age, for though we are bewildered, we seem anxious for light. We are not only willing to read, but we would prefer to read the best books, if only we knew the way to recognize them; and, if there is anyone wise enough to tell us, we should like to know whether it is possible to learn to write like the author we most admire.

This curiosity over ideas, which is keen and general, and over the comparative beauty of the imaginings of artists, and even over the problem of learning to form images to embody our own notions, is something new in human society—not quite new, perhaps, but there has been nothing like it since the Greek dramatists competed for the popular franchise of Athens. The number of people who read books of some sort today are the majority of any civilized community, and the number, again, who actually write books have so diminished the vulgar wonder for the miracle of authorship that only a very few popular authors seem more marvelous than carpenters, because their success in life, their popular following, their wealth and personal attributes, are clearly beyond what a carpenter could hope to reach.

No doubt, it is as easily possible for us to form a habit of thought which will not fall to discern the best in literature as it is to become a millionaire. And it may even prove an easier task to write a book; and getting it published may not be so very difficult. The implacability of the publisher is largely a myth; he has been known to publish a book and then to regret his casual generosity. We cannot be surprised by his bewilderment over what he should and should not issue to us. It is all very well to recognize a duty to posterity, but no business man cares to put his money into a thing which he knows good, but in which his money will be immediately lost, money which will be returned manifold to others many years later, when the author, too, has passed away, but is at least a classic. To love literature, to that degree, is asking too much of human nature, though publishers have risen to even that degree. Lamb's unsold copies went to the remainder market; books are sold, but lovers of letters with large purses have their eyes open for them now.

Honor to the Good Author

It is good news that we all are anxious today to do enough to do not to wear the laurel. Yet our erratic taste in literature, nevertheless, must be still rather puzzling to both artists and publishers. As important a criticism of contemporary thought and manners, and a piece of writing as delightful as can be remembered among recent books, is Mr. C. E. Montague's "Disenchantment." There can be no doubt about that book. It is the real thing. It is now, I believe, in its third edition; and that really is not so poor a success. Yet, in spite of the many primers on English literature, "If Winter Comes," in its English form, is in its twenty-fifth edition. We are discussing no other book so seriously. We are not discussing "Disenchantment" at all. The Times of London, so august a newspaper as that, has opened its columns to a popular debate on Mr. Hutchinson's novel; and Mrs. Asquith has expressed therein the opinion that his story is loved because its hero, Mark Sabre, resembles Jesus. This may be the reason the book has an American sale of the whisper (goes) of half a million copies; and no prudent critic could be expected

to find the courage to question a popularity raised on such a foundation. But it is just possible Mrs. Asquith may have lost herself in her sympathetic emotion over Mark's troubles. Some ladies would.

Analysis of a "Best Seller"

I have just finished reading Mr. Hutchinson's novel. It is a sensitive "best seller"; that must be said for it. As to Mrs. Asquith's view of one of its attractions, we will pass over that in silence. But we can say for Mark Sabre that he was a good-natured man who had the misfortune to be placed in the midst of a society where the average of ignorance and futility was rather high, even for rural England. Fortune, indeed, was always against him—and how ready is the sympathy of kindly folk to the good-natured fellow creature who is unfortunate? For are we not all good-natured, with friends who misunderstand us, and are we not usually, but indifferently, fortunate? And it is possible, therefore, that "If Winter Comes" is popular, not because of its literary merit, but because we like to feel that our own nice but misunderstood character, and our own good but awkwardly expressed intentions, and our own ill-merited bad fortune, may readily receive at last, amid general sobbing, the sympathy and kisses of the wide, wide world? If only others could see that we are (through appearances are against us) really charming! Yet it may be possible that Mark Sabre's wife, Mabel, who persecuted him, also deserves our sympathy. For there is no doubt Mark must have been a trial to her. He assumed sometimes, I feel bound to say, what looked like a passable imitation of a fool. Yet he calls for our secret hand-pressure, because his wife laughed abruptly then. Why should she not? Not seldom he was a real prig. Public affairs moved him profoundly, and he would talk for pages about them, his face flushing with excitement, though with but slight evidence that he knew what he was talking about. In truth, he could be a bore. He was easily swept by emotions, though his knowledge was so thin that it provided him with but frail material for ideas, and he expressed his emotions in ejaculations, like "Terrible!" Foolish of us to expect a silly and snobbish wife to see through his well-meant, but cryptic, utterances? Do not let us be too hard on the friends who misunderstand us, and who laugh abruptly at us. It may not be entirely their fault.

And what of Mr. Hutchinson's English? What are the students of "the best that he has done" in our language to say of this mixture of Alfred Jingle and Thomas Carlyle, as one critic has aptly described it? Life. An odd business. Into life we come mysteriously arrived, are set on our feet, and on we go. . . . Mysterious journey! Uncharted, unknown, and finally—but there is no finality. Mysterious and stunning end—to the mysterious and tremendous adventure. Finally, awful and complete cessation—gone Proceeding whether? Perishing why? Insoluble. . . . Odd affair! Mysterious and stunning conundrum to be mixed up in life.

This kind of thing, I think it should be confessed boldly, is only mysterious and stunning bunkum. It looks as though it were the thing which it certainly is not. There is some quantity of it in Mr. Hutchinson's story. It resembles Mr. Sabre's own ejaculations so closely that the reader is tempted to see an occasional resemblance between the discourses of Mark Sabre and that of Mr. Hutchinson; and Mark Sabre is far from being the fine model to which young writers should lift their respectful eyes. Before they do so, let them read for their instruction "The Return of the Native," a novel in which Thomas Hardy has unraveled a similar tangle of life. Or, if they want to see that a novel of sentiment may be also a true and delightful piece of work, let them read "Autumn," by Robert Nathan, which, it seems to me, has much the same theme, but is superior. In every way to "If Winter Comes."

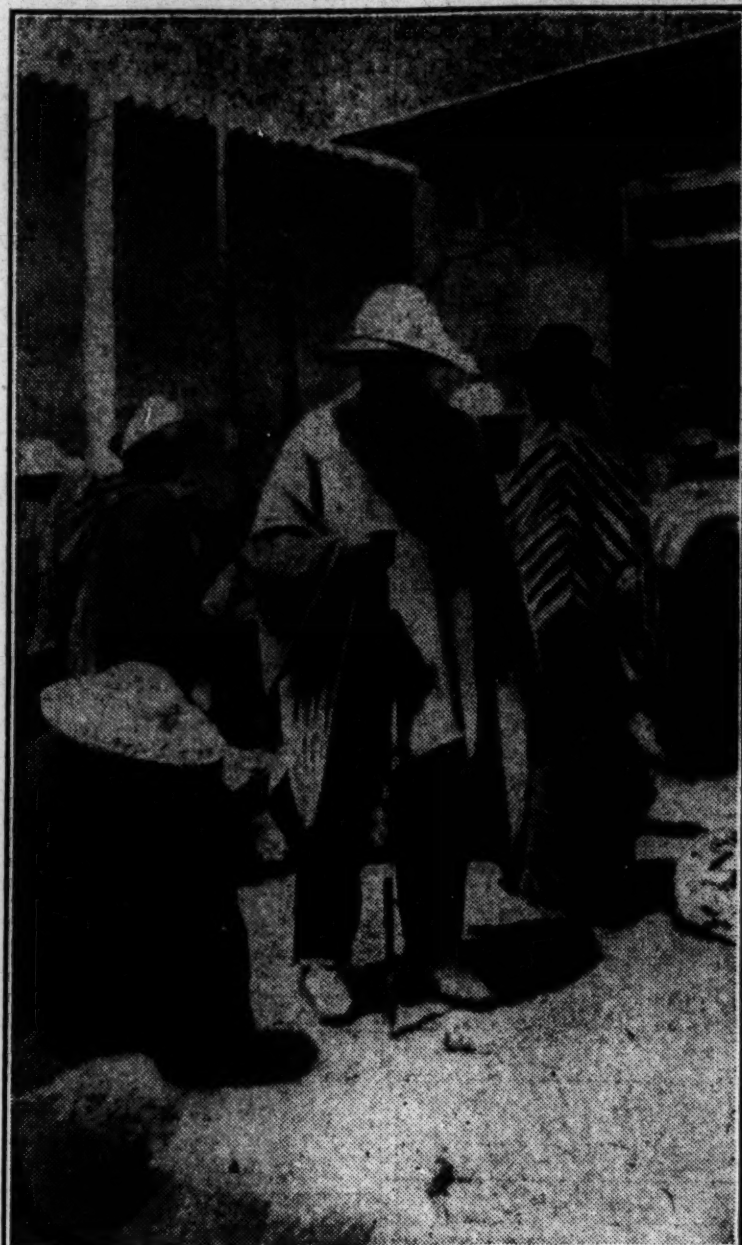
Writing a Best Seller

A RECENT news item in which the Photo Playwrights League of America calls for some action to "avert another movie scandal by curbing the operations of scenario schools," and the definite statement that scenario writing cannot be taught, is of real interest to all who have read, or who desire to read, publicity in which success is "almost" guaranteed to every subscriber to every course. It would be well if the Authors League of America would take similar action in regard to the many courses in writing best sellers which are everywhere advertised. For novel writing can no more be taught than scenario writing.

One may learn rules of grammar and punctuation and rhetoric at school, in college, or through correspondence courses; but what will really be useful to him is what he himself learns, from actual practice in the use of these general terms. He may be taught technique, to a certain extent; but any technique, to be of value, must be that which the individual writer has developed as the best vehicle to convey his message through the medium of the written word. But style and technique do not produce a story. No one can give more than he has within himself, and no one can have the wherewithal to give except by living and doing. Balzac defines the novel as "a corner of life seen through a temperament." Correspondence schools do not create temperaments. No writer of a best seller could tell how it happened that what he wrote became a best seller; what he wrote became a best seller; the fact remains that he reproduced "a corner of life," in such a way as to

appeal to a large number of people. He gave of himself, unconsciously rather than consciously, that which he had in some earlier time labored to acquire. Even those modern writers who are termed successful, because their books are published and sell in various quantities, are not writing books which can possess permanent popularity or permanent value, because they are treating of experience while it is passing, rather than of those basic qualities which are changeless. The best schools for the ambitious writer to attend are the libraries which contain the masterpieces of the world, and the best courses to which he can assign himself are those masterpieces analyzed, digested, compared, with such writers as have stood the test of time. Then let him make himself a part of the life around him and the "best seller," or, better still, a really worth while story, will insist on coming from his pen, provided only that he possess the gift which warrants the undertaking.

The Pulitzer prize for the best American novel of the year goes to Booth Tarkington for "Alice Adams." This not only will turn attention to that clever picture of life in a mid-western city of a certain stratum, but will arouse interest in "Gentle Julia," recently published by Doubleday, Page & Co. The prize for the best volume of verse was awarded to Edwin Arlington Robinson's "Collected Poems." James Truslow Adams won the \$2000 prize in history, with "The Founding of New England."



From an illustration in "The Adventures of a Tropical Tramp," by Harry L. Foster (Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers)

The Alcalde, or Mayor of a Village

Tramping Through South America

The Adventures of a Tropical Tramp

By Harry L. Foster. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., \$2.50.

This little incident, with the "contract man" of the largest American concern in Peru, gives a clue to the character of the author and the fiber of his book. It is the nonchalant honesty of both that one admires. He told the truth first. Perhaps, had he thought twice of the material benefits which might accrue, he would not have answered as readily. But, because his innate honesty was so obvious, the contract manager engaged him, and this same quality makes an instant appeal to anyone who picks up "The Adventures of a Tropical Tramp."

From the first, it is apparent that Mr. Foster is interested primarily in the people, not in the scenery. It is clearly through his own conversations with these rough-and-ready characters, in South America, that they are made to live. "Hello, young fellow," (this was in Lima). I turned to see Judson, a mining engineer who had been on board my steamer. He was one of the tropical tramps who wander about these countries. He seemed to guess my plight. "What hotel are you stopping at?" "I am debating whether to go to the Ritz or the Waldorf." He looked at me sharply. "You will be my guest until you are on your feet."

"No arguments now, young fellow. I'm only doing what other 'tramps' have done for me. When you've got money and you meet another American who's hungry, you can pass it on." Mr. Foster is to be congratulated upon his use of the first person. It is his own adventures he is describing; yet the "I" is the most casual and off-hand "I" that can be imagined. Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp once said: "If only authors, nowadays, would dare to be themselves. If they would only write in the first person and tell what they see, and let it go at that—leave the rest to the reader. It would make a new type of book. I do not quite know what to call it—it would be a cross between a narrative and an essay; perhaps an essay narrative. But it would be relief."

That is what Mr. Foster has done. He was, first, an unsuccessful magazine writer, with rejection after rejection. Finally his articles from South America caught fire, and eventually this book appeared. His own adventures, yet never once does he allow his own personality to get between the reader and the characters; he does not intrude, yet without him, the characters would not have been so real, so full of color and life. "The Adventures of a Tropical Tramp" is a striking kind of travel book. It does contain very valuable bits of information about the life in Peru, in the Andes and Amazon countries; about the Cholo Indians, the Chunchu Indians; it throws interesting side-lights on the conduct of Americans in these districts. And, in the last pages, seriously and carefully, Mr. Foster summarizes his ideas about

Americans and the South American natives. "South America is a land of opportunity, but its opportunities are either for the very big man or the very big corporation. The American who will succeed there must be of a sufficiently easy-going disposition to win the goodwill of his easy-going neighbors, yet strong enough to resist the ill-do-it-tomorrow attitude that comes with the languor of the tropics; clever enough to override many difficult problems, yet diplomatic enough to do so without offending the sensitive Latin-Americans; strong enough to resist the vitriolic moral atmosphere of the Spanish social system, yet broad-minded enough to condone the delinquencies in his fellows."

Motion Picture Problems

Motion Pictures for Community Needs

By Gladys and Henry Bolman. New York: Holt & Co., \$2.

The problem of motion pictures for community use is a peculiar one. Theoretically, films on historical and educational subjects, films that children can see, various governmental propaganda and so forth are admirably suited for showing in town hall, school, community, theater or what not. Actually, the public, educated or no, balks at pictures that are purely educational, or historical photographs, often accurate enough as to detail, but insufficient as to plot, direction and acting. As a purely commercial proposition, and most doings of the community are commercial to a degree, the educational picture is a damp, dank, dismal failure. Exhibitors do toss it into their programs, along with "scenics" and "film shorts," and finally to fill up space, and the audience crumbles or slumbers until the fictional photoplay appears.

Briefly, the flaw in the Bolmans' book is in this terrific insistence on the educational. First, they say, in the educational ranks come "the screen interpretation of literary masterpieces, great dramas, and historical events." And they choose "Les Miserables," "Treasure Island," "Romance," "The Man Without a Country" and so on. Unfortunately, the list is a bit misleading. "Les Miserables" is hopelessly antiquated in technical detail, "Romance" is a slow moving film with hardly a spark of merit. Undoubtedly, they are educational to a degree, but hardly more so than Mr. Fairbanks' "The Three Musketeers," Mr. Griffith's "Orphans of the Storm," Ernst Lubitsch's gorgeous historical tapestries, Sven Gade's "Hamlet"—which are as excellent in a purely dramatic sense. That much overworked phrase, "the educational content" bobs up too often in the book; certainly, the dramatists of this era, Sir James Barrie, Shaw, Galsworthy, and the rest have not bothered themselves unduly with being "educational." Why, then, should a director of the films keep to pedantic standards. True, purely technical education is a function of the screen, but such purely instructive films will hardly please the community at large.

Contains Valuable Information But for the most part the book is particularly valuable to the ambitious community. There are excellent hints

on dealing with film exchanges, and general distribution; there is an up-to-date list of film brokers, such as is hardly easy to obtain. The chapter on selection and booking carries the question of caution a trifle too far. These days, good pictures are not difficult to obtain, even for juvenile audiences. But, on the other hand, there is much valuable information concerning contracts, prices, and general business dealings. "Presentation" is admirably covered in quite the most brilliant chapter of the book, but the assertion that "finding suitable music scores is not difficult" is very, very broad indeed. The time has gone by when a little Wagner music and "Mighty Lak a Rose" filled all requirements, but even so the average motion picture score is wretchedly done. The technical details of projection are carefully covered in the book, but the hundred suggested programs have been superseded by the, for the most part, better pictures of 1921 and 1922. In particular, students of this valuable book should remember that the screen is a swift changing medium.

Flowers of Scandinavian Belles-Lettres

PROFESSOR FREDERICK BÖÖK, an eminent authority on the subject, and Professor of Literature in the ancient university of Upsala, Sweden, has just compiled a fascinating selection of 100 of the best books within the realm of belles-lettres, which he feels he could not live without if stranded on a desert island in Robinson Crusoe fashion. Before settling down to Scandinavian books, the distinguished professor pays a tribute to some of the Greek classics, but admits that there is not a single book in Latin which he feels he cannot do without.

Professor Bök must, of course, have an anthology of Swedish verse, but this he would rather edit himself. Bellman's "Fredman's Epistles" is a foregone conclusion; it is the Stockholm of the gay rococo of Gustavus III—Swedish indulgence and Swedish love of satire, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Next comes "Liljeblomernas Hagkomster och Minnen" ("The Reminiscences and Memories of the Liljebloms"), that is, old Värmland, the home of the large landed proprietors and is jole de vivre, of wit and humor. Then there are Cederborg's short novels from the beginning of the nineteenth century, depicting everyday Swedish life, with all its cosy comeliness, the provincial idyl, the middle class milieu. Nicolovius' "Life in Skytta Herred"—that is, the Scanian plain resting in the sunshine of happiness, full of humor and placid friendliness. P. A. Ahnfelt's "Students' Reminiscences," the book of learning from the wide plains.

The Great Poets

Then come the great Swedish poets—the proudest flower of classic culture sprung from the Swedish soil, with deep roots in Hellas and Rome, and in the idealistic philosophy of Germany—Tegnér's poems and a selection of his speeches and letters could be condensed in two volumes. Geijer's "Reminiscences," an ode to the home, and home-feeling, to all the best forces of life. In his "Sången i den nordiska folkets historia," he has given both sides of the northern mind: the love of adventure in "Vikings," the comfortable, everyday life in "Odelstonden," and in his short songs he has created what, in Swedish lyrics, most nearly approaches Goethe. Bök would also like a volume of his essays and treatises, but such a volume does not yet exist. Of Stagnelius, a selection would suffice: some of his sweetly sentimental, super-romantic poems, such as "Liljor i Saron" and "Bachanterna," with their gentle and yet lofty resignation. Vitalis' poems stand by themselves, because his romantic idealism has a vein of iron which gives them a heroic ring.

Rural Poetry Included

A couple of C. L. Malmquist's poems should be included on account of their gentle ecstasy and rural poise, but of Runeberg everything! The Finnish war, the soldier lad, the pine forests of Saarijärvi, his idyls, where the freshest of green birches, the whitest of stems are mirrored in the clearest of springs. This is the Attic idyl of the north—Finland, the never-to-be-forgotten, which has shared suffering and tears with the Swedes of bygone days.

Of Victor Rydberg, the heir of Tegnér, the last hero of academic idealism, there should be his poems, the philosophical essays on "Aria," his youthful work, "Singoralla," and "Vaasmedeh." Of Snollosky some poems, the most brilliant of his Italian sketches, the most manly of his sonnets, the best and saddest of his versified tales. Of Strindberg "Hemsöborna," as a reminder of how his broad power and briny freshness had enchanted Bök, and "Le plaid"

Shakespeare and His Age

Master Spirits of Literature: Shakespeare

By Raymond M. Alden. New York: Doubleday & Co., \$2.50.

The age is first considered in this able and comprehensive book. An age of which the very mention brings a thrill. In Elizabethan England, the time was one of transition and attainment. The old feudal forms were giving way to the newer social organizations. Every class was occupied. There was fighting for the soldiers, discovery for the adventurers, work for the artisans, plenty of opportunity for the court diplomats, and most noteworthy of all as we now look back upon the period, the marvelous blossoming of poetry and the drama.

When Elizabeth was in the fifth year of her reign, the baby Shakespeare was born. At the height of his fame, James came to the throne; still the galaxy, carrying on the glory of his predecessor's reign, kept the title of Master Spirits of Literature.

Of Selma Lagerlöf "Gösta Berling's Saga," "Levertins" poems and "Svenska Gestalter," Per Hallström's "Vilna taglar" and "Purpur"; nor could Pelle Molin's "Adalen" be spared, this picture of the far north, of Lapps and bears, rivers and forests.

Some Danish Verse

From Denmark, Bök must have an anthology of Danish verse; beginning with Johannes Evald's "Runstedt's Lykalsgheder" and the national anthem, and some of Ingemann's. Poul Möller's "Glæde Over Danmark" some love poems by Christian Winther, elegant miniatures of Aarsetrup, fresh pictures of nature by Kaas and verse by Drachmann, Valdemar Rørdam, Ludvig Holstein, Sofus Clausen, Thor Lange, Viggo Stuckenborg, Jeppe Aakjær and Helge Rode.

Holberg's outspoken plays—and from them straight to the romantic period of Oehlenschläger three works are indispensable. "St. Hans Aftenplaid" (Midsummer night's frolic), "Aladdin" and "Helge"; could they, perhaps, be squeezed into one volume? He must also have "En Ljål efter Döden" (A Soul after Death), for choice in the charming original edition of 1841. Padulon Möller's "Adam Homo," and Sören Kierkegaard's "Enten-Eller" (Either-or), Schack's "Fantastiske" could ill be spared, and with Henrik Pontoppidan's "Lykkeper" and Jacob Knudsen's "Sind" and "Den gamle Präst," modern Danish belles-lettres would be fairly well represented on the lonely island.

Norway will not take up much room in the professor's box. He can very well do without Henrik Ibsen's social drama, but he must have "Peer Gynt" and "Brand," both for the sake of their poetry and also for the condensed essence of the Norwegian intellect and the Norwegian character which they contain. Of Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, only a volume of his oldest tales and above all his poems, of Jonas Lie a novel should be picked out, perhaps "Kommodören's" Dötre. This would do, even though he might cast a somewhat longing look at Sigrid Undset's work.

It would be well worth while to follow the professor further afield, but the allotted space is more than exhausted.

Harry A. Franck, that wanderer over the face of the globe, has been lecturing out on the Pacific coast. In San Francisco Mr. Franck ran across Frederick O'Brien, who abruptly disappeared during the lecture of Mr. Franck's lecture. "I suppose he couldn't stand it," writes Franck. "He had some feeble excuse about catching the last ferryboat." Apparently Mr. Franck carried no grievance, however, for later he wrote (anent O'Brien): "I had the pleasure of seeing the magnificent view of San Francisco Bay from his home in Sausalito. . . . He was to leave in a day or two for the Jack London ranch to get to work on 'Atlantis,' I believe." Mr. Franck sailed for Yokohama on May 15. He will spend May in Japan, June in Korea, reach Peking during July, and then expects to explore China for two years.

Elizabethan. Passing to particulars of Shakespeare's life, naturally, Professor Alden has little new to offer. He has, however, so grouped the meager facts and pertaining conclusions as to make a sensible and connected tale, without flying off to wild surmises in the manner of so many commentators. He has made a good critical essay on the poems, and here again is clear and sensible, not trying to construct imaginary love affairs as backgrounds for the lovely lines, but content to let the poetry speak for itself.

The Division of the Works Dividing the plays into the tragedies, comedies, tragic-comedies, and historical plays, he considers the last mentioned first under the title of Chronicle-Histories. The essay is erudite, but, like the whole of the book, entirely free from pedantry. The comedies are well analyzed, and here again is a passionate and absorbing interest in critical comment; but, if ever it can be done on old themes, would it not be with these same deathless plays? Be that as it may, Mr. Alden's scholarly exposition touches no high emotional level.

The tragic-comedies are ably treated; his analysis of Shakespeare's probable reasons for choosing this medium of expression is exceedingly keen and fine. Shakespeare, he thinks, had a "growing consciousness of the forces of reconciliation. These forces did not make for increased dramatic effectiveness; a tragic-comedy, no matter how fine, is rarely so good a play as a good tragedy. Drama is conflict and tension, as we have seen, to decay when conflict is avoided or solved. But the lighter forces did make for that serene wisdom which is the finest achievement of a long and sympathetic life."

The last chapter is a brief résumé of the personality and tendencies of the dramatist. The author feels that the main basis of Shakespeare's play was fact, not doctrine. Much has been written to prove that Shakespeare believed this and that. Possibly he did, in a dramatic sense; but Professor Alden's point is well made, when he says that the tragedies are clearly made-up goodness as the form for which the stage masses of the time taken. Shakespeare, he observes, sensed an extraordinary combination of wit and poetry, of high achievement with the comic spirit, also he had both the objective and subjective points of view.

"He must have watched the progress of life go by with strangely dispassionate face, observing and interpreting all sorts and conditions of men often without taking sides or letting himself be carried from that serenely impassive station; yet he must also have so lived within himself the life of the passions, have so felt the joys and sorrows that spring up within every child of mortality, that one can fancy those who knew him longing to cling upon his bosom because it was vibrant with every human chord."

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THE HOME FORUM

Seeing Trees as Men

M. R. HEYWOOD BROWN calls his clever book of essays "Things Seen at Night," hinting, perhaps, not only that some things can be seen only at night, but that most things seen at night are not quite the same things as when seen by day. A newspaper man has opportunities for seeing such as fall to few other people; and yet there is really no telling what one—anyone—may see at night, if the influences are favorable. For example, I once, as I sat alone by a camp-fire after nightfall with a lake in front of me and a wood behind, saw about fifty ghosts rise out of the water and execute a dignified cottillon, back and forth, to and fro, bowing and bending, with a spectral politeness and decorum that sent cold chills up and down my back. After awhile the moon came sailing up on the other side of the lake, and in a moment the ghosts were nothing but wisps of vapor gently agitated by the evening breeze.

Such influences apart, what one may see at night (or by day, for that matter) seems to depend on the kind of eyes one has. Miss Nancy Campbell has remarkable eyes; for, "I saw the archangels," says she—

I saw the archangels in my apple-tree last night.
I saw them like great birds in the starlight—
Purple and burning blue, crimson and shining white.

This reminds one that William Blake, when he was only ten years old, saw some angels in a tree near Peckham Rye. No wonder that many years later he said that "a fool sees not the same tree that a wise man sees." I have never been quite sure whether he looked upon himself as the fool or the wise man, for he and some of his followers have a disconcerting admiration for fools. "If others had not been foolish," says he, "we should be so." We may be fairly sure, however, that not many of those who call themselves wise have ever seen either angels or archangels sitting in an apple-tree.

But Blake's epigram is still so true, even on merely rational grounds, that we may carry his thought further and say that no man sees the same tree that another man sees. And of course there are people in the world who never actually see a tree at all. There must be thousands for whom a tree is only a stationary object which one has to walk round in order to get on the other side of it. Fortunately, there are other thousands for whom a tree is a character. I say "fortunate" because it seems to me that if these latter sentimentalists who keep the earth a decently habitable place—persons for whom a tree is not merely so many cubic feet of timber, but a maple or an oak, or a birch, or a willow, as full of racial traits and temperament as a Sioux Indian or a Kalmuk Tartar; and to whom some

tree which they know intimately is as friendly and heart-warming as a dog or a horse.

Such feelings have nothing to do with botany or even with aesthetics, though these will not interfere with true friendship, and may greatly enrich it. Ruskin's drawings have helped me to admire a great elm, which has muscles all over its trunk like one of Michael Angelo's titanic figures, and a little boyhood study of botany serves me among trees in much the same way as letters of introduction in society. I find it pleasant to recognize a ginkgo in the Public Gar-

been made since the beginning of things Chinese, which is very, very long ago. No words of love or romance carried its message. Yet the meaningless syllables, "Hi-la, hi-la, hi-la," chanted over and over again in that uncanny melody spoke of matters mysterious and profound. I sensed through strains of that song the story of the hard labor of men and women as they planted the rice, and conveyed it to cities down the river where it would sustain the physical life of teeming millions. There crooned in its cadences the love of men for women. There trailed through it the laughter of children. There breathed through it a deep note of cruelty, of age-old custom; of pro-

Morning Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Through the boulevard of a morning
I wind my way to work.
(Soon these bushes swell with buds)
God is so good.

Automobiles come whirling along.
Yet the stream at the side of the road
Goes quietly;
(So flow our lives
Governed by God).

I am brought up short
By a sea of men.
(Mingling with them is my day)
A chance for love here,
And a smile there,
God is so good.
—Almira, Richardson Wilcox.



Enfants au Bord de la Mer, From Painting by B. I. Blommers

den or a tulip-tree on a Brookline street. But for real pleasure in a tree, one must live with it for years—preferably have lived up in it as a child.

I remember a pear-tree, in which I almost lived till it was blown down. It bore the hardest pears ever known in nature, but its blossoms were none the less pretty on that account, and it had, up near the top, one or two fine crochets in which I constructed easy-chairs out of bits of scantling and carpet. I never saw any angels in it, but one night, when I was very small, I stole out into the garden after dark as an adventure, and found the grass-plot and the thickets of shrubs, so friendly by day, to be dark holes and caves in which there were grave possibilities; and I found myself growing frightened until my fingers happened to touch the rough bark of this old tree. I put my arms around the trunk and laid my cheek against it, and looked upward through the branches; and there, hanging all over them were numbers of little glittering lights. I had never seen anything so fetching, and for many minutes I stood counting them, until all my fear and depression ran out at the ends of my fingers into the tree, and I was left care free and confident. The crickets seemed suddenly to have become friendly, and even the dark caverns under the lilac bushes entirely safe.

As the author of "The Journal of a Disappointed Man" says, "There are folk who notice nothing (witness Capt. M'Whirr in Conrad's 'Typhoon'). They live side by side with genius or tragedy as innocent as babies; there are heaps of people who live on a mountain, a volcano, even, without knowing it. If the stars of heaven fell and the moon turned into blood someone would have to direct their attention to it. . . . Perhaps, after all, the most obvious things are the most difficult to see. We all recognize Keats now, but suppose he was only the boy next door—why should I read his verses?"

Barbellion, who wrote this Journal (his real name was Cummings) had the right kind of eyes. "Whose mind is but the mind of his own eyes," says the poet, "he is a slave; the meanest we can meet!" And another of his notes is very apt to our subject: "An oak sapling should make an elderly man avuncular. There are so many tremendous possibilities about a well-behaved young oak that it is tempting to put a hand upon its shoulder and give some seasoned, timberly advice." It is good practice to exercise one's eyes.

As far as we can go and wood, Blank ocean and mere sky, support that mood Which with the lofty sanctifies the low.

R. M. G.

Where Flows the Ming

More than once I have luxuriously lounged in a gondola under a silver moon, with the low strumming of a guitar in my ears, while snatches of song from passing boats minstreled me into a summer night in Venice. They were beautiful, those nights, and I love their memory. But since my nights on the Ming—those perfect nights—the others pale. . . .

This song of the boatmen on the Ming was no ephemeral roundelay, no bit from some flimsy music-hall favorite, popular for a passing moment. This was a song woven out of the fiber of which Chinese hearts have

test, against the encroachment of Western modernism; of smoke of sacrificial incense, of shadows cast by sacred mountains; of the swish of the muddy water of the paddy-field. All these things I heard that night in the song of the boatmen, now coming nearer and nearer through the moonlight to our anchored craft. It was a man's song, and they sang it antiphonally, the two shifts of oarsmen, high-pitched, minor voices, their paddles falling to the strange rhythm in absolute unison. They came so near that as I crouched on our deck I could see the water slip from their flashing oars like showers of silver beads.

They came—they passed—and were gone, as millions like them, for ever and a day, had come down the old river, had passed and were gone.—Lena Leonard Fisher, in "The River Dragon's Bride."

Spenser's Great Stanza

It is upon the contemplative poet, therefore, that rhyme showers its richest gifts, who, accepting movement if he must, holds our delighted attention upon all the objects that pass before it, so that we leave them behind us with regret. Such a poet above all is Spenser; his great stanza is an inexhaustible treasure for rhyme-lovers. . . . It is perhaps describable in musical metaphor as a four-line melody, with repeat and coda. The two quatrains into which it divides are unified by a common rhyme and, by the position given to that rhyme in each case, are, as it were, set back to back; then, by the device of suspension, by the postponement of the rhyme in the ninth line and the changed curve of the melody leading up to it, a clinch is given to the apposition of the quatrains so that they are not only fitted but fixed together, and the stanza becomes an indivisible whole.

Part of the magic of Spenser's rhyme comes of the fluidity of the language in his day, and there is a quality of lightheartedness in the Elizabethan lyric generally which may be referred to the same cause. When once the forms of a language and its vocabulary have been determined, there is no escape from the fact that every rhyme is in the dictionary; so that at the end of each line, as soon as the rhyming word is given, we know exactly within what limits the poet has to move in his choice of a fellow to it. If he has said "anguish" or "impair," it may even be our inclination to beg him not to proceed, so little do we care for sentiments that we can forego. Spenser and other Elizabethan poets less conspicuously avoid this shadow of confinement by moulding the language to suit the conveniences of their verse, and their rhyme has often the effect of an extempore creation. The great gain in freshness which thus falls to them is not entirely without its drawbacks, but it enables us to recognize how much quality of rhyme in a language depends on accidents of vocabulary. When the choice of rhymes is wide, half our pleasure comes of their spontaneousness; the greater the difficulty of rhyming, the more attention we pay the management of the rhyme and the less to the rhyme itself.—B. De Selincourt in "Essays and Studies."

For poetry was all written before time was, and whenever we are so finely organized that we can penetrate into that region where the air is music, we hear those primal warblings.—Emerson.

MOST galleries in the English provinces possess pictures by this one time famous painter, and exhibitor at the Royal Academy. He belongs to that fortunate group of artists who come so easily and readily to the foreground of Art. His style of drawing is light and attractive. His painting pleasing in quality. Sometimes he gives us an interior where smiling faces greet us however poor the home may be. Sometimes we see the beach on a sunny afternoon when the boats return with their haul of fish, and great excitement prevails amongst men and women on shore to hear what success the toilers have met with. Children, too, occupied by a great deal, some of his most successful canvases being of them in sunny mood. Born in 1845 Blommers' father was a lithographer and his son was rescued from a similar pursuit by Maria, who persuaded his father to send the young Blommers to the Academy at The Hague.

As early as 1869 Blommers exhibited a picture. It was hung next a work by Joseph Israels, this led to the two artists becoming friends, the elder man with a firmly established reputation being of great help to the younger. The similarity of the subjects they enjoyed painting has been noted. Their style is also similar except that if anything that of Blommers is the more robust.

He is a realist, never carried away by any inventive ability. Choice of material seems of little account to him. Whatever he produced was pictorially presented. His work shows confidence and exceptional talent. Glasgow and Edinburgh, Amsterdam and Munich enjoy examples of this painter's work, while a well known private collection in Boston possesses one of his best works.

Arriving in America

The place where my uncle lived and whither we were bound lay away in the South Atlantic States. But my father and mother thought that we ought to rest for a day or two and see a city so great and famous as New York. . . . The weather grew milder and milder and when we steamed into Queenshaven harbor the day was like spring.

The bay is one of the most beautiful in the world. In its fold lies the old city with its gardens and verandahs and its few slender spires. Golden-green islands extend its curves. The coloring of sea and sky, in whatever mood, is of so infinite and delicate a variety as though the glow and splendor of all the jewels in the world had been melted there. And over city and bay lies a rich quietude that steals upon the heart through the liquid softness of that untroubled air. I heard my father and mother speak of the beauty of the scene; my own sense of it must have been vague. . . . My father hired a four-wheeler and took us to the Queenshaven Hotel. There these people found us, astonished that my parents had not yet acquired the habits of poverty but had gone boldly to the best hotel in the city. They took us to their house where the children astonished me by speaking English. . . . In the afternoon our friends took us to our train, shoved us into a day-coach and hurried off. . . . At ten o'clock we reached Saint Mark's and trudged out of the car. A man with heavy moustaches and clad in a red sweater lifted me from the platform. From my previous experience of life I judged him to be a por-

ter or a caddy. To my disgust and amazement he called me by name and kissed me on the mouth. It was my uncle.

In 1898 the village of St. Mark's in South Carolina was raw; it had more than a touch of wildness and through its life there ran a strain of violence. It consisted of two principal streets, running diagonally to each other and of half a dozen lesser streets that trailed off into cotton-fields and pine-forests. There was a cotton-seed oil mill, a saw mill and twenty to thirty general merchandise stores. Three or four of these were housed in one-story buildings of red brick. For the rest the village was built of wood and many of the houses were unpainted, showing the browned and weather-beaten boards. . . . The Southern country-side awakened in me, child that I was, a rich, almost massive joy in nature. About a mile beyond the lonely little railroad station with its bales of cotton and acrid-smelling sacks of yellow guano lay the "red hills." These hills were not very high; I could climb them easily; they were covered with very tall, very straight pine trees that seemed to me shaft-like and sky-piercing. Through a fold of the hills ran a rapid, very shallow little brook over a bed of clean, bright pebbles. In spring the dogwood showed its white blossoms there; in the mild Southern autumn a child could lie on the deep layers of brownish pine-needles and play with the aromatic cones and gaze up at the brilliant blue of the sky. . . .

I was a thorough child nevertheless and delighted in certain acquisitions which the new world brought me—a percussion cap pistol, a mouth organ, a Jew's harp. Nor did I give up my old life. My books had been saved and, one day, my father discovered that he had forgotten a small balance in the Deutsche Bank. For this money he ordered books from Germany, and I came into possession of a set of very red volumes: the marvellous chap-books of the Reformation age—Griseldis, Genoveva, Robert the Devil, Dr. Faustus—naïve and knightly or magical or grim; and of two slimmer volumes called Beckers Erzählungen aus der Alten Welt, which contained the Iliad and the Odyssey in simple, lucid German prose. In the reading of these, especially of the Odyssey, culminated the imaginative joys of my childhood. I do not know Greek; I cannot read Homer in the original. Yet I am sure that I know what Homer is. In a plain room behind the store in which apples and cloth and furniture and ploughshares and rice and tinned fish were sold to chattering Negroes, I sat with my book and clearly heard "The surge and thunder of the Odyssees."

And saw Nausikaa and her maidens, white limbed and fair, on the shore of the wine-dark sea, and dwelt with Odysseus on the island of Calypso and returned home with him to Ithaca—not without tears—and listened to the twanging bow-string that sped the avenging arrows. The woodcut that was the frontispiece of the little volume showed Hermes on his mission of command to Circe. Above floats the god with his staff and his winged cap and sandals. Below him stretches the immeasurable stream of ocean. In the background, small and far but very clear, lies an island with a tiny fane of Doric columns. I gazed at the picture for hours and knew the freshness, the grace and the clarity of that morning of the world.—Ludwig Lewisohn, in "Up Stream."

Hopi Song to the Desert

You are so beautiful!—
Like the face of Ta-wa-wis-ni-mi.

I cannot speak the words
To tell of your too-much beauty—
You, the desert;
You, the going down of the sun;
You, my beloved.

If I could hold you,
If I could touch you!—
But you flee from me,
As runs the deer.

You are so beautiful!
If only my song
Could tell of your beauty!
—William H. Simpson, in "Poetry"

The Conscious Sense of Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE thing every sane person is conscious,—namely, that he lives, or exists. Whatever his sense of existence may be, he is certain, whenever he is awake, that he lives. A man who desires to assure another of a positive conviction will say, "I believe it, as surely as I live." Nothing can be more certain to most men than the fact of their existence. But, concerning a conscious sense of power, there is much variation in the thoughts of men.

Those who have believed in the possibilities of human will as power, who cultivate and use it, and have succeeded, according to worldly concepts of success, may believe that the power was personal to themselves. But a change may come in the fortuitous circumstances which may have seemed to contribute more to the apparent successes of such thinkers than their own thinking has done for them. Then, lacking the extraneous aids, which appeared to most advance their interests, men often lose their sense of power. Some, then, may feel that they have "lost their nerve," or ability,—whatever they may have thought was the element which gave them their success, so called.

Christian Science explains this by showing that the mutations of time and circumstance, which come into the experiences of many, are due to a false sense of power. More than explaining the reasons for such changes in fortune, this Science points out the remedy whereby one may understand and manifest the conscious sense of power which destroys the erroneous sense, corrects its effects, and provides a more reliable basis for thought and action. The student of this Science learns the ways of wisdom from the study of the Word of God, lifting one to the source of true thinking—the divine Mind. Then he sees, faintly at first, that, as stated in Romans, "there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God." It then appears that, even in the so-called human realm, there can be no real power to maintain law and order, or to destroy the effects of evil thinking, unless it be from God, the divine source of all intelligence.

Writing of the elevating changes which have been wrought for humanity, Mrs. Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 225): "The history of our country, like all history, illustrates the might of Mind, and shows human power to be proportionate to its embodiment of right thinking." She shows that the emancipation of the colored man, and freedom from other forms of slavery, have come from the liberating activity of divine Love, God. It cannot be denied that these improvements for the race have come through men and women whose right thinking was inspired by Christian ideals.

This being seen as true by perusing the history of collective life, it can be reasoned that the law of God (who is "no respecter of persons," or nations) is just as applicable to the freeing of individuals enslaved in the

bondage of wrong thinking. Those who are suffering mentally and physically, as a result of such thinking, need only to obey, willingly, God's simple rule of repentance, stated in the Bible, "Seek him with all thy heart, and with all thy soul," to find that real life and power are purely spiritual. The promise is that those who sincerely seek to know what true life and power are shall find both in spiritual thoughts, and be healed.

If those who have found human life and so-called will-power disappointing, fraught with pain and weariness, fear and failure, will but seek God through Christian Science,—not merely open the intellect to its influence, but also the heart,—they can find peace, health, happiness, and gain the renewing of the mind, as Paul speaks of it, from the storehouse of Truth and Love. Then, each sincere student soon learns that, having an unlimited source of power from which to draw, one is fully equipped to meet every obligation, be it that of church, home, or society in general. He sees, with joy, the meaning of the loving invitation and promise in Job, "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace; thereby good shall come unto thee." Recognizing God as the only source of power and peace, he learns life anew. Mrs. Eddy states the position in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 189) in these words: "For man to know Life as it is, namely God, the eternal good, gives him not merely a sense of existence, but an accompanying consciousness of spiritual power that subordinates matter and destroys sin, disease, and death."

Putting this conscious dominion into practice through better thinking, with a grateful sense that every demonstration over evil habits or fears, however small, is proof of "God with us," one grows in power and success in all rightly directed endeavors. Reflecting Life, Truth, and Love in kindness, truthfulness, and integrity, the beginner learns the ways of wisdom, and increases in spiritual power by the use of what he knows is right. Great joy is found in this unfolding of true power; for it allies man with all that is great and universal. Continuing the theme from which the preceding quotation is taken, Mrs. Eddy writes: "This spiritual power, healing sin and sickness, was not confined to the first century; it extends to all time, inhabits eternity, and demonstrates Life without beginning or end."

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1922

EDITORIALS

REPRESENTATIVES of the financial interests of the greater nations of the world resumed their sessions today in Paris for the consideration of methods by which financial aid may be extended to Germany. A few of these financiers represent nations which were neutral throughout the war, but the greater figures are there representing peoples that three years ago were in arms against the Germans, and the pain of whose wounds suffered in that colossal contest has not yet been wholly healed. But such is the intimate interdependence of the lives and the prosperity of nations that the ancient enemies are now gathered for the purpose of determining how they can best restore at least a measure of prosperity to that Nation which led in the assault upon civilization. As Lloyd George put it:

Shall
Germany
Be Helped?

The new phase is the economic interdependence of Europe. No modern nation can exist by itself; it is interdependent upon other nations, whether neighboring or remote.

The British Premier might have extended further his statement by saying that the interdependence is equally close and vital, even though the nations have until recently been sworn enemies.

The rehabilitation of Germany is regarded rightly as the first step toward the economic reconstruction of Europe, and the United States, though geographically widely separated from that field, is economically intimately concerned with it. It is probable, furthermore, that the greater part of whatever loan may be made to Germany will have to be raised among the people of the United States. Great Britain and Holland will doubtless come next in the measure of their acceptance of response to the German appeal. And it must be borne in mind that it is not the bankers of these nations that will make these loans. The banker is the mere intermediary, the agent. If it be undertaken to raise \$1,000,000,000 in gold to meet German needs, it will be the bankers who will undertake to raise it, but the peoples of the participating nations who will actually furnish the cash.

For this reason it is essential to the success of the financial enterprise, first, that Germany should be in a position to satisfy the world as to the soundness of the securities it will offer, and, second, that it should not so offend the political sense of other peoples as to make them disinclined to loan money at all to a Nation which seems out of accord with the effort to restore harmony in the world.

On the question of security and good faith Germany has taken the first step by agreeing, after prolonged protest, to accept the conditions laid down by the Reparations Commission, and to meet its next reparations payment. The German spokesmen promise the immediate establishment of such a fiscal system and the laying of such taxes as to make this program feasible. By so doing they have averted for a time the threatened French invasion of the Ruhr, and have stilled the very general complaint that Germany was indifferent to the obligations already assumed.

But it was unfortunate that this action was taken at so late a time that the suspicion is inevitable that it was forced partly by fear of French military action, and partly as a propitiation to the powers that hold the purse. If a nation gives to the financial world the impression that it will pay its debts only under compulsion it cannot complain if its credit suffers. It is unfortunate, too, that the action of Germany in the secret completion of the treaty with Russia should have been so great a factor in bringing a large measure of failure to the Genoa Conference, and in creating the apprehension in the rest of the civilized world of a too intimate association between the Teuton power and the Red Republic. If this suspicion becomes general, the disinclination of the people, particularly in the United States, to contribute to German prosperity by their subscriptions to an international loan will be greatly enhanced.

The fundamental proposition that, however distasteful it may seem, it is the part of financial and political wisdom for the prosperous nations of the world to help set on a firm basis those nations whose industry and finance are tottering, is incontrovertible. But it would be futile to overlook the fact that only by the quieting of popular dread lest new combinations in Central and Eastern Europe may menace once more the peace of the world, can the necessary public support for these loans be obtained. The bankers at Paris have not only to consider the merely technical questions of rate of interest and sufficiency of security; they have to look with clear vision upon the political conditions as well. For it is not they who have this money to lend. It is the people, and mainly the people of the United States. The money will not be forthcoming while there remains any doubt as to the nature of its employment.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by George H. Cecil, district forester of Portland, Ore., of the signing of an agreement by H. C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and George O. Knowles, Mayor of Cottage Grove, for the protection of the water supply of that Oregon town. In the states of Oregon and Washington eighty-four cities and towns get their water supplies entirely from the national forests, and the United States Forest Service protects from fire and deleterious use the watersheds whence these waters come. The most conspicuous example of this is the city of Portland, which gets all its water from the Oregon National Forest. Here is a practical and extremely valuable function of the nation's forests that is not generally recognized, and is an added argument of great force for liberal support of the Forest Service and the protection of it from the blighting effects of political control or manipulation.

SOME plain truths are being expressed in France about the complete failure of the attempt to imitate the methods of the Russian revolutionaries and to introduce Communism into France. It is, of course, possible to hold the view that the western powers should come to terms with the present Russian rulers, resume trade relations, and assist the unfortunate country to its feet, without being any less opposed to the doctrines and methods of the Bolsheviks. Those who make this distinction between political disapproval and economic solidarity will find the French story illuminating.

It is just over a year ago that the Communists, acting on instructions from Moscow, wrecked the Socialist Party in France, and amid enthusiasm captured the old machinery, including the newspaper *L'Humanité*, which was founded by the great leader Jaurès. Those who are utterly out of sympathy with the older Socialist Party in France could not but regret the total disappearance of an organization which in its time had done good and useful work. The old leaders, such as Longuet and Paul-Boncour, were found to be insufficiently advanced for the younger spirits, who promised a revolution the week after next. The elders were violently rejected amid obloquy. The extraordinary thing is that it was the demagogic extremists who obtained the support of the rank and file, to whom they promised tremendous happenings on the Russian pattern, with a millennium to follow immediately.

The tactics of Moscow were surely extremely stupid. Everybody who was suspected of lukewarmness was thrown out of the party, which henceforth was to take its orders, utterly regardless of local and national conditions, from the Moscow headquarters. It came about therefore that the masses of Socialists in France, tempted at the prospect of sitting in high places and trampling the bourgeois under their feet, were won over, but were without chiefs of real quality, while all the old Socialist chiefs were left solitary without followers.

In Parliament the Socialist deputies nearly all remain Socialist deputies though they now of course represent nobody. Only three or four of the deputies attached themselves to the new Communist party.

The beginning was brilliant enough. The first enthusiasm really served to revivify the groups which had hitherto had Marx for their prophet, but who now swore by Lenin. Lively hopes were entertained, and for some time a vigorous campaign, helped by circumstances such as the calling up of the class '19, which stimulated the latent anti-militarism which always exists in France, brought many thousands of new adherents. The circulation of *L'Humanité*, now described as a Communist and no longer a Socialist organ, went up by leaps and bounds.

But the revolution has not come, and the deluded followers, who are never in these matters possessed of much patience, have become disgruntled. It is reported from all parts of France that the branches are losing members wholesale. In the Seine department about Paris, the largest and most important stronghold of the Communists, the falling away is regarded as positively alarming. In short, Moscow has succeeded in smashing the Socialist Party, but not in establishing the Communist Party. There are many signs that, in view of the evolution in Russia, in view of the gradual abandonment of doctrine, in view of concessions to capitalist opinion and powers, in view of the obvious postponement of the gigantic social upheaval which was so temptingly promised, Communism in France is losing ground every day. The sincere fanatics are perplexed, and the lighter-hearted folk who had expected an immediate row are tired. In France there is now not the smallest chance of any Communist troubles, for Communism is a spent force.

What is perhaps worse is that Moscow in similar fashion has broken up the trade-unions, which were never at so low an ebb as today. Before the Russian Government tried to make converts of them and placed red-hot propagandists in every branch to debauch the intelligence of the members and to divert them from their legitimate professional and economic aims, the trade-unions in France were flourishing. The movement was, within limits, certainly one to be encouraged, since it affirmed the solidarity of the workers under the control of moderate and sensible leaders who fought only against the abuses that certain employers are all too ready to inflict on disorganized workers. The interference of Moscow has, from the point of view of the workers, been disastrous. They departed from their steady traditional lines. Useless and revolutionary strikes were fomented, politics were introduced, the old unity was shattered, with the result that the membership has fallen away until now there is no really strong and responsible organization of workers.

Such, from the standpoint of Labor, are the disastrous workings of the unintelligent Moscow propaganda, ignorant of the conditions of other countries. It is desirable to emphasize this point at a moment when there is growing up a belief in the intellectual superiority of the men of Moscow. They may have a certain dialectical cleverness, but for practical purposes they do not know their own business, and the total collapse of their efforts in France, which they considered to be a fertile field, demonstrates the bankruptcy of their methods and ideas.

WHILE most people have more or less of a vague idea that great quantities of provisions are required on the large trans-Atlantic steamships, only a few really have any adequate conception of the really vast amounts of food that have to be taken on board before launching on this week or ten-day trip. Some of the purchases recently made for one of these vessels, and not one of the largest by any means, include these "trifling" quantities: Two tons of hams and bacon, 2400 dozen eggs, two tons of beef, a ton of mutton, two tons of fresh poultry, two and one-half tons of fresh fish, three tons of potatoes, five tons of sugar and many tons of butter, milk and other similar produce.

Commu-
nism Fails
in France

SELDOM in recent times has there been apparent a greater need for taking the tariff out of politics than now. Disregarding the grant of temporary power accorded to it by the people of the United States in 1920, the Republican Party has accepted it, apparently, as a continuing license to practice its ancient and more or less discredited theories of protection. There is no warrant for such an interpretation of the mandate of the people, and there is no economic or industrial emergency which a return to a high protective tariff is logically designed to meet. Yet the purpose of the controlling factions in both houses of Congress is, unmistakably, to enforce, against the known wishes of the minority in their own party ranks, and of course against the protest of almost a solid Democratic opposition, the enactment of the pending protective tariff measure.

It is significant, therefore, and worthy of special notice, that there has been launched, possibly not by the President himself, but at least by one who frequently speaks authoritatively for him, a movement to remove the making of tariff schedules and the levying of protective duties from the direct influence of partisan organizations and blocs, no matter whether those organizations represent political leaders or the advocates of special industries. It is vain now, and it will always henceforth be equally vain in the United States, to attempt to divide the great political parties on the tariff issue. There are Democrats who support the protective tariff issue now, just as there are Republicans who believe that the time has passed when special tribute should be exacted on the plea that American infant industries must be fostered.

But the Republicans in Congress are going about it in just the right way if they desire to divide and disrupt their own party. It will never again be possible to array the full strength of that party on the side of protection. The election of 1912 proved this to the satisfaction of everybody. The lesson should not be so soon forgotten.

Out of the ranks of the Republican council has stepped a Senator from New Jersey, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, known to be close to Mr. Harding, with a proposal to amend the pending tariff measure by providing that further revision and all future revisions of tariff schedules be intrusted to a non-partisan commission of experts. It is announced that the New Jersey Senator's action was prompted by the declaration of Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation in favor of such a solution of the present tariff discussion. Senator Frelinghuysen is quoted as saying that he believes Judge Gary expresses the sentiment of industrial America in his endorsement of the non-partisan tariff commission plan. Perhaps Judge Gary does not assume to speak for the people and industries of the United States, but there is little doubt that he does express the views and hopes of the majority.

Stability in trade and industry is what is most needed, and anything approaching stabilization can never be hoped for so long as the politicians are able to inject the issue of either protection or free trade into the scheme of government whenever they see fit. The people have delegated no such authority to those now in control of Congress. Assumption of the power to enact a discriminatory and prohibitive protective tariff at this time is unwarranted.

THERE is a question of far-reaching import involved in the order President Harding has under consideration putting government clerks on an eight-hour day basis. It is not so much the fact that, should this order become effective it will involve a large yearly saving of money to the Government, though this is, of course, a consideration. It is rather that by giving his sanction to it, Mr. Harding will thereby be setting his stamp of approval on the policy of an honest day's work for an honest day's pay.

It is significant to remember that many of the countries of the world are at present working under the urge of after-war necessity, involving the exertion of their utmost efforts and most strenuous energies. In America a tendency has been growing up of late among a certain class of employees to want to do as little as possible and at the same time to earn a large salary, under the mistaken belief that they are thereby somehow getting ahead.

There are, of course, two sides to the question—first, the worker, and secondly, the work. Whoever is not willing to put in eight hours' conscientious work a day upon a worth-while task—and surely even a clerk in the Government employ has such a task to perform—has scarcely tasted of the joy of honest activity, and work that is not worth doing well is not worth doing at all.

If the United States is to hold its rightful place in the vanguard of the world's forward march, it is essential that the qualities of manhood be kept active which the founders of the nation knew so well, and certainly a proper concept of duty, industry, and honesty is necessary for their right expression.

DO MODERN actors and actresses remain long enough in their most serious parts? That is a question which may pertinently be asked; and the recent correspondence on this subject in *The (London) Times*, voices a grievance which, if not at first sight of very great import, is nevertheless felt, and felt keenly, to be a genuine cause of complaint by a large and intelligent body of playgoers. The cause of their murmuring is this. They have listened with much delight to a competent actor or actress, well supported, in—shall we say?—an important Shake-

Taking
the Tariff
Out of
Politics

spearean rôle. That player has been sufficiently master of his art, or of hers, to create the necessary illusion, to transport the audience mentally into a world of the poet's fashioning, and to hold them there fascinated, and enjoying, to the full, that peculiar quality of imaginative delight which only the theater can give. The last moments of a sublime drama—"Lear," or "The Moor of Venice"—have come; the last rhyming couplet has been declaimed; the curtain has fallen; and behold an instant later, it is rolling up, then down, then up again, at intervals of a few seconds, each rise of it revealing a glimpse of Othello's teeth gleaming white against his dark skin, or of a radiantly cheerful Cordelia smiling her thanks, amid an apparently much amused company gathered upon the stage.

Now no great perspicacity, surely, is needed to perceive that such stage methods are altogether wrong, and illegitimate. The actors who so offend are thereby destroying, at the crucial moment, the very illusion that it was their object, and should have been their pride, to create—the nobly exalting effect of great poetic tragedy upon the mind of the audience. That effect, seeming-melancholy though it be, the majority of those in front would fain take with them from the theater, to ponder and muse over, and further to enjoy, at their leisure. But how can they easily do so, when the last visible impression left before their eyes is that of a smiling tragedian, and his company, to whom, apparently, the whole performance has been little better than a joke? Thoughtful spectators—and they are of the thoughtful kind, that attend serious plays—naturally deplore any such grotesque and untimely, though well-meant, intrusion between the play and its aftermath.

But there is more in this matter than just the feelings of the audience. These lapses, it is held, touch also the value and the bigness of the player's own art to himself. Any mistake of the kind, savoring, as it does, of lightness, compromises at once the player's personal dignity, and in some thoughts may even arouse unpleasant, though perhaps quite unfounded, suspicion concerning his sincerity also.

This is not the place in which to discuss that much-debated "Diderot paradox," as to whether an actor does, or does not, feel the emotions that he displays. The vast majority of the men, and probably almost all the women, do so; but the essential point is, that having once made us believe that they feel what they are acting, they must hold us in that belief to the end.

A modern audience, however, when well pleased, insists upon being given full opportunity to show its gratitude; and a refusal by the actors would be childish and unwise and would inevitably create a wrong impression. The calls, therefore, should be granted; only let them be few and long, rather than many and short, and let the whole company remain "in character" to the very end. The really big actors, even of our own day, be it remembered, are not at fault in this matter. Their deep respect for their art keeps them instinctively right. And any who doubt the aesthetic as well as the histrionic value of dignity, sustained rigidly to the last fall of the curtain, need only watch such a performance as that of Monsieur Lucien Guitry, in "Pasteur," to have those doubts finally dispelled.

Editorial Notes

IN THREE years' time there will be a new-old road stretching between London and Dover, relieving the traffic which is now so heavy along the existing Dover road. Today operations are in full swing. Thousands of workers are at it, and he who goes that way from Dartford can see a little bit of England being made over again. Where the old Roman road, ignored for centuries, has idly wound its way amidst hill and valley, there will ere long be one of the finest highways in England. Woods and cottages will be swept away, while the rural peace of Springhead and Northumberland Bottom will be a thing of the past. But the people of Kent are proud of their fine Roman road, and look on, if somewhat ruefully, yet not without satisfaction, at the gigantic transformation of their countryside.

THE example which the Quebec Board of Trade has set by placing a ban on long speeches at its meetings might be followed by advantage by many other organizations and institutions. The letter in which this ruling was announced said that speakers in future might only hold the floor for three minutes, unless they had something important to say, in which case they might, by notifying the secretary of the board a day ahead, address the members for ten minutes. Almost involuntarily one wonders, however, if this means that most of the members have nothing important to say or that the secretary of the board is to be the sole arbiter as to whether what a member wishes to say is important. In either case, it really seems too bad!

AN INTERESTING evidence of world growth is the way records of all kinds are themselves being repeatedly broken. One of these records in the field of sport which has withstood the test of time longer than most others is the 100-yard dash. For years 10 seconds was believed to be the unbreakable record, then 9 4-5, and on May 30, 1902, Arthur Duffey, running under the colors of Georgetown University, in the intercollegiate championships at Berkeley Oval, in New York City, lowered the record to 9 3-5. Since then several others have equaled the former record of 9 4-5, but no one has equaled or beaten the 9 3-5 record. And yet it is found to be only a relatively short while before somebody does clip off another tenth or fifth of a second, though presumably there must be an end to such records some time.

THAT strikes are not of recent origin, but that they have, for many centuries, troubled the employer of labor, is said to be interestingly established by a record recently discovered in certain ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic tablets. These tablets were found in the excavation of some ruins at Thebes, and cast a strong light upon the labor conditions of the city 3000 years ago. Details are given of many interesting phases of a strike when a large number of workmen notified their employers they would discontinue work unless their back pay were promptly given them and a new wage scale arranged.

On
Remaining
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